

The London and China 新聞紙 Telegraph.

PUBLISHED WEEKLY ON ARRIVAL OF THE P. & O. MESSEGERIES AND PACIFIC MAILS FROM CHINA JAPAN STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, &c.

IN CONNECTION WITH THE "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS." A WEEKLY SUMMARY FOR THE OUTWARD MAILS.

VOL. XIX.—No. 721.] LONDON, MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

[Price 9d.—Subscription, £2 2s. per annum, Postage included.]

Latest Advices.

PORTS	OUTWARD.		HOMeward.
	From London.	Arrived out.	Received June 19.
JAPAN—Yokohama	Mar. 16	Apr. 30	May 10*
Yedo	—	—	6*
Osaka and Iliogo	—	—	—
Hakodadi	—	—	Apr. 25
Nagasaki	—	—	26
CHINA—Peking	—	—	29
Tien-tsin	—	—	28
Chefoo	—	—	18
New-chwang	—	—	May 2
Hankow	—	—	Apr. 27
Kiu-kiang	—	—	May 2
Chin-kiang	—	—	6
Shanghai	" 16	" 28	2
Ningpo	—	—	6
Foochow	—	—	1
Formosa	—	—	7
Amoy	—	—	10
Swatow	—	—	12
Hong Kong	" 30	May 6	10
Canton	—	—	11
Macao	—	—	2
PHILIPPINES—Manila	" 16	Apr. 23	16
COCHIN-CHINA—Saigon	Apr. 6	May 8	13
SIAM—Bangkok	—	—	—
BORNEO—Labuan	—	—	5
Sarawak	—	—	17
JAVA—Batavia	—	—	9
Samarang	—	—	5
Sourabaya	—	—	19
MALACCA STRAITS—Singapore	" 13	" 14	14
Penang	" 13	" 13	27
CEYLON—Galle	May 4	" 27	25
Colombo	—	—	—

* Via San Francisco.

THE MAILS, &c.

The French mail, with the advices dated as above, from China and the Straits Settlements, reached London, via Marseilles, on the 19th inst. There are no later Japan advices than those received, via San Francisco, on the 18th inst., and published in our last issue. The next inward (P. and O.) mail, which will bring advices from Yokohama 9th, Shanghai 13th, Hong Kong 19th, Singapore 26th May, and which is due, via Brindisi, on Monday next, the 2nd proximo, left Galle on its due date, the 7th inst.

List of Passengers.

PASSENGERS INWARD.

By this mail per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sind*, to Marseilles.—From Fb. ngbi: Mdme. Bado and three children. Messrs. De Carca and de Prat; Mdme. de Prat; Messrs. de Requette, Alexander, L. Juvet, G. Guild, G. P. Henri. From Yokohama: Messrs. de St. Quentin, Thebaucher, Mrs. Evans, Mrs. Chaplain Ayrtton and child, Mr. and Mrs. Anthony and three children. From Hong Kong: Messrs. Alford, Henderson, Bux, Wotton, M. and Mrs. Reeves and child; Messrs. Ludwig, Mercer, Martinez Sanz, J. de Castro, Westaby, Boustead, J. P. Pastor, Figueroa, Fueter, Halloran, M. de la Penuela, Dolores de la Penuela, Mdme. Nicomora, Mdme. Modeste Rinez. From Saigon: Mr. Menard. From Singapore: Major C. W. Lloyd, Messrs. C. W. Katz, F. der Kenderen, Winkel and child, Appolini, S. Remi, S. G. Wenliss. From Batavia: Mr. and Mrs. Miserny and Mrs. Sinkerbuick, Mr. and Mrs. Kindersey, La Baronne Voeran Steenutz; Messrs. Roskes, Beekman; Ken Keimester, Merkins, Der Kinderer. From Galle: Mr. and Mrs. Bisset, Mr. and Mrs. Dwyden; Mr. and Mrs. Cameron and two children; Messrs. W. Grieve, S. Green, D. Boyd, Mess. Mr. and Mrs. Meneer, Messrs. Penaud, Robo, Sabrie, and R. J. Jaimes. To London, per steamer *Antenor* (Holt's line), expected June 25.—From Shanghai: Master Hellett. From Hong Kong: Mr. J. Hogg. From Singapore: Mrs. Koek and five children, Mrs. Leick, Mrs. Mitchell, Miss Brown, Capt. Van Dearsen, Dr. Anderson, Mr. R. R. Read, Master Griffin. To London, per steamer *Ulysses* (Holt's line), expected June 25.—From Hong Kong: Mr. A. Smith. From Singapore: Mr. and Mrs. Bell.

PASSENGERS OUTWARD.

Per P. and O. steamer *Malwa*, from Southampton, June 14.—To Hong Kong: Two second-class passengers. To Singapore: Mr. Messum. To Ceylon: Comdr. C. W. Fenice.

Per P. and O. steamer *Thibet*, from Venice, June 15.—None. From Brindisi, June 18.—None.

Per P. and O. steamer *Mongolia*, from Southampton, June 23.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. Elmes. To Ceylon: Lieut. H. I. Moore.

Per P. and O. steamer *Indus*, from Southampton, July 11.—To Hong Kong: Mr. J. D. Danuh.

Per P. and O. steamer *Khedive*, from Southampton, July 26.—To Hong Kong: Mrs. and Miss Wells.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Ironaddy*, from Marseilles, July 1.—To Singapore: Mr. de Vienne. To Colombo: Messrs. H. S. Saunders, A. H. Baillie, and A. Churchill.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Tigre*, from Marseilles, July 15.—To Brindisi: Mr. A. P. Cameron.

Per Messageries Maritimes steamer *Yanglass*, from Marseilles, Aug. 12.—To Colombo: Sir James and Lady Longden and family, Mr. A. N. Hayne, A.D.C.

Summary of News from the Far East.

The manner in which relief has been afforded to the sufferers from the recent famine has been the subject of notice, in consequence of a report from the Governor of Kiangsu, which has appeared in the *Peking Gazette*, setting forth the measures which were taken for the relief of the refugees from the famine-stricken districts north of the Yangtze, who were cared for in that Province during the winter. It is stated that altogether some 85,000 people were provided with shelter and sufficient food to sustain life, and that order was maintained. They were given a supply of seed and a month's rations when sent back to their homes. This, however, it is to be noticed, was the case of a comparatively wealthy province bearing a burden suddenly thrust upon it from outside, and where little or no Imperial assistance was given or required; but in Shanghai, where the local resources entirely failed, no aid was afforded by the Imperial Government, and the people were apparently left to die their own way. What official report will be given of this remains to be seen. Messrs. Cornabé and Co., of Chefoo, who acted as honorary treasurers of the relief fund there, had received Tls. 22,245 up to April 19, of which Tls. 16,871 had been expended. The accounts from the usually prosperous district in the south-west of Chihli are of a very harrowing character. It is said that all the seed-corn for this year has been expended, so that there will be no crop in June. The people were endeavouring to subsist upon bark, grass and weeds. The climate at the newly-opened port of Wuhu is reported to be tolerably good, and the people gentle and polite, the usual complimentary epithets applied to foreigners not being heard. From Shanghai there is but little local news by the present mail beyond the details of the Spring Races, which, notwithstanding the badness of the times (or possibly in consequence of it), still occupy four days of the week in which they "come off." A Naval Court has been held with reference to the wreck of the barque *Serpent*. From Hong Kong the mail brings news of a rather serious accident at the United States Consulate, where the verandah came down bodily on account of some unknown defect. Attention is called to the fact that there is no interpreter in the Colony who speaks the Mandarin dialect. Mr. Huffam, the Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, left by the steamer *Hankow* on leave of absence.

From Japan the dates brought by the present mail have been anticipated via America.

From Singapore we learn that the scheme for the new Exchange Rooms, Chamber of Commerce, and Club buildings is making progress. The foundation-stone of a new Mission-house, in connection with St. Andrew's Mission, has been laid by the Acting Governor. The starting of a Chinese newspaper in the Colony is in contemplation. A solemn requiem Mass for the repose of the soul of General Nino Bixio, whose remains are in course of transmission to Italy, has been celebrated.

JAPAN.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

YOKOHAMA, APRIL 28.

As regards matters political here I am unable to send you more than the most meagre news. So rigid a censorship has been exercised over the Japanese newspapers by the Government that their columns have been simply a chronicle of Government successes, the truth of which many have been inclined to doubt. It is a fact that the Castle of Kumamoto, which was beleaguered by an insurgent force, has been relieved, and the insurgents have taken up a position elsewhere. Without doubt this is of late years the most serious revolution that has occurred in the country, and has taxed the utmost powers of the Government to keep down. The opposing forces have been so nearly equal as to make the Imperialists very timid of striving to win at one stroke, and their game has evidently been to avoid large pitched battles until their force was numerically so much stronger as to leave little doubt of success when an engagement took place. The Mikado still remains at Kioto, where he has continued since the State opening of the Kioto and Osaka Railway in February last. He is expected back in Tokio (Yedo) shortly.

Trade of course is in a measure paralysed, while the country is torn in this way; but the returns for 1876 will show a considerable increase in the export figures, due to the impetus in the silk trade which characterised the business in that staple last year. People should, I think, make up their minds that the Japan trade will never attain to large dimensions. The country is essentially a poor one; nay, I will go further, and say a very poor one. Any one with half an eye can satisfy himself of this by a short trip into the interior where squalor and pauperism are paramount, here and there, notably in the silk districts, a few prosperous-looking villages will meet the eye. The American Press may claim the somewhat unenviable distinction of having written up Japan to such an extent as to have entailed a great deal of misery on a large number of foreigners, who, urged by the glowing accounts given of Japan in the columns of American newspapers have rushed to Yokohama, to find themselves simply, after the lapse of a few days, with empty pockets and starving on the streets.

The country has a future before it undoubtedly, and when thrown open in its entirety, with full facilities to foreigners to embark capital in all sorts of enterprise, will, doubtless, grow into a country of wealth and importance; but that time must be bided with patience. One thing is, I think, certain, and that is that there will be no general opening of the country until the jurisdiction question is settled, that is until the extraterritoriality is done away with and the Japanese have full jurisdiction over foreigners. Before this comes to pass many years must, I think, necessarily elapse. It is true the Japanese have established Courts of First Instance, and Courts of Appeal, but the experience of foreigners here with regard to Japanese Courts is not a happy one. Interminable delays, a vexatious procedure, and a multiplication of forms have not tended to impress foreigners with a sense of admiration for the administration of justice by Japanese. As a fact, the Japanese have not in them the bent of mind which makes good judges; calm deliberative qualities are foreign to them, petty details absorb them. Petty-fogging is essentially in their line. I do not mean to say that all this will not in process of time be cured. But who will fix the date when this shall come to pass? I will not deny to them the possession of qualities which are apt to blind people abroad and make us in England and elsewhere allow to Japanese a far higher place in the world's civilisation than is really deserved. Too much is made of the few instances where Japanese students in England and on the Continent and in America have passed successful examinations, and great things are prophesied of the country that produces such marvels. It is not these shining lights that will make Japan a great country just at present. Instances are not wanting in other countries of men who pass brilliant examinations, and are marvels of quick intelligence, but whose countrymen are plunged in general ignorance, if not barbarism.

The movement that is to impel Japan forward must come from within, and a better example must be set by the governing classes in the way of more decent and orderly modes of life, and in a more heartfelt care for the real wants of the masses. No one sympathises more with the Japanese in their present efforts than I do, and no one despises more than I do the opinion that characterises every forward movement of the Japanese as monkeyish (a favourite term amongst many foreigners), or as merely imitative; but I would not be content with singling out Japanese as examples of progress to the disadvantageous com-

parison of other nations, as the Chinese, for instance. There is an impulse towards civilisation in China of as true, if not, indeed, of stronger beat than that which has sprung up in Japan. A Chinaman is as capable of solid attainments as a Japanese, and his commercial integrity is far in advance of that of the over-praised Japanese. While the possession of a line of steamers (plying along the coast and to Shanghai) by Japanese is pointed to in terms of excessive laudation as a marked instance of civilisation and advancement, the purchase by the China Merchants' Steam Navigation Company of the fleet of the S.S.N. Co.'s steamers at Shanghai, and the extended operations of the C.M.S.N. Co. are passed over with slight comment, though the movement originated with Chinese, and continues to be carried on successfully by them. It is distressing to me to see in many of the London newspapers of the day allusions to China and the Chinese, in terms such as "almond-eyed Celestials," "Cousin of the Moon," when speaking of the Emperor, and a hundred phrases which imply a sort of contemptuous liking or disliking, as the case may be, of a people that are singularly intelligent, hard-working to a degree, and capable of very great enterprise.

CHINA.

PEKING.

The *Daily News* Correspondent writes under date of April 26th:—

By your last paper I notice the serious aspect of the Turko-Russian affair. I learn that a telegram has been received at the Russian Legation, announcing the moving of Russian troops, so that fighting may now be in actual progress. I suspect you may have the same. It will be interesting to note the influence which the attitude of Turkey, in defying (practically) the European Powers, will exert on China. I have heard it intimated that a change was already thought to be perceptible in the aspect and conduct of the officials. The political status at Constantinople is doubtless known by the Government here; and it is quite possible that high officers may reason thus: "If little Turkey can take such a stand, what may not we do?" However, where so little is known, it is perhaps not wise to conjecture, for China never does what one thinks should or might be done in any given case.

Have you ever visited Peking? If not, then, "don't!" I do not wish to be heterodox, and run against the prejudices of that large class of good people who want to see everything "and use the rest of creation." Still, I say "don't"—unless you want to, and can get yourself insured against accident to life or limb, against dust and mud, for one never knows whether a day may bring forth a wind or rain storm or both; and unless a life policy is carried a stranger may be smothered or drowned. It would be some relief if he could choose his own way of meeting his fate. Unprecedented at this season, and unheard of "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant," several quite heavy showers have fallen recently, and the temperature is quite as merciful as the circumstances will permit, in extreme and sudden changes. The wheat is looking well, and these spring rains must increase very much the prospects of a fine harvest.

TIENTSIN.

The correspondent of the *Shanghai Courier* writes under date of April 21:—

The tail-cutting mania has made its appearance here, and several cases are reported, but no proclamation has yet been issued. An Imperial Festival—so called—which was to have been held on the 16th, 18th, 20th, and 22nd of the current Chinese month, in honour of the Tien Hong Kung, or Goddess Mother, has been ordered to be abandoned by the Che-fu, although widely circulated notices of the same have been issued. The reason assigned is the bad year and starving poor, but the connection is not obvious. I must suppose that the mandarins are desirous of economising the sums which are usually lost, by allowing certain classes of merchandise sent to or received from places in the immediate neighbourhood of Tientsin to go free of duty, on the occasion of such festivals, in consideration of the purchasers and sellers being engaged in religious duties. The same drought which prevails in Chihli is said to have occurred in the more fertile province of Shansi, where there has been great destitution, and the price of children has fallen to a sum merely nominal.

CHEFOO.

A balance sheet showing the receipts and expenditure of the Shantung Relief Fund up to the 19th April has been published. Messrs. Cornabé and Co., of Chefoo, who acted as honorary treasurers, had received up to that date Tls. 22,245, out of which Tls. 16,871 had been expended or remitted to the interior leaving a balance of Tls. 5,374, in hand, to meet future requirements.

The *Celestial Empire* has the following:—

We have received distressing private accounts from a populous and hitherto prosperous district of the south-west portion of Chihli. Our letters say the miserable people have died of starvation in great numbers, that thousands of country-people are endeavouring to subsist on a mixture of tree-bark, dried leaves, millet-stalks, potatoe-vines, grass and weeds, that

most, or some say all, the seed corn for this year was eaten in the past winter, so that the earth will bear no crops in June next, that the people are utterly pauperised, and that fowls, ducks, pigs, oxen, sheep, are not to be seen in large villages, which even in 1875 were fairly well to do. The starving wretches have had the additional affliction of epidemic disease, and our correspondents say that very few cases of recovery occur, as the famished bodies quickly succumb to the attacks of fever. The accounts we receive prove to us that China is undergoing in many of her provinces a terrible visitation of famine and plague, the like of which for magnitude and horror the world has but rarely seen. We take up letter after letter from natives and foreigners, all giving the same dismal testimony, and the Governments, Imperial and Provincial, are powerless to deal with the accumulation of calamity. We have reason to fear that even if the coming harvest should be good, the distress will rather increase than diminish until the end of June. In most parts of Chihli, in some part of Shantung, the growing crops so far promise well, although in many cases large tracts of fields have been injured by unseasonable weather during the past fortnight.

NEWCHWANG.

The *Shanghai Courier's* correspondent, writing under date of the 27th April, gives the following particulars of a dreadful tragedy enacted in the district of Hai-chung, about forty-five miles to the north-east of this port, in the beginning of February. At Chuang Ti Wo (boat-dock), a small village inhabited by fishermen and small junk people, some conversions to the Roman Catholic faith took place a year ago, or rather an old man and his son, on their visit to Newchwang (thirty miles from the port of that name), were received as members of the religion they had adopted. The rest of the villagers held to the faith of their forefathers. One day the two converts fired off crackers in honour of a holy picture over the kang (brick-bed-place), and they knelt down to adore the Saint represented before them. As they were kneeling one of their cousins or brothers (for I believe natives call such relationship by the latter title) rushed into the room with a hoe or some other instrument of husbandry, and nearly severed the head of the younger man. The father ran off for assistance, and laid his complaint before the magistrate, but when he got back to his house he was told that his son had been dragged to the Joss-house, and then immolated. Not satisfied with one murder the villagers, led by two uncles or relatives, having demanded that the old man (over seventy years of age) should give up his new religion, on his refusal to do so tied him to a donkey with a rope round his neck, and dragged him to the Joss-house, the poor fellow being strangled before he reached so far. The hearts of the two martyrs were searched for, as it was said they had been stolen by the evil spirit, and finally a hole being made in the ice the bodies were thrown in. All this happened on the 2nd February, and, strange to say, the authorities have not done anything towards punishing the murderers, nor have the bodies been recovered, or any inquest been held. Such venal conduct must render the lives of all who choose to become converts very insecure, and unless the matter be taken up pretty quickly very serious results may be the consequence, not only to the natives, but to foreign priests also.

HANKOW.

The *Shanghai Courier* says:—

We hear from Hankow that prices of tea in the country are reported to be still declining. There is a further fall of 15 per cent. on the cost of the new leaf at Yung-low-tung in the Sung-yang district, and 20 per cent. in the Ning-chow district; so that, on the whole, leaf is 40 to 45 per cent. cheaper than last year. This looks as if tea were about to have its turn at last; and as the country people are obviously willing to sell their produce at moderate rates, it only remains for foreign buyers to exercise caution and self-control in order to secure profitable results. The moderate exchange and cheap freights are all in their favour. So far reports as to quality speak well of the coming crop.

WUHU.

A letter from Wuhu, dated the 22nd April, says:—Wuhu is necessarily a dull sort of place at present, but if the community, which now consists only of Consular and Customs officials, increases at all, it will not be a bad place, especially as the climate is tolerably good. The people are very gentle and polite. I seldom hear the epithets usually applied to foreigners. The river is rising rapidly, at least it seems so to me, though it may not appear so to a more experienced eye. The houses that lined the river when I arrived here first are being gradually removed out of the way of the water.

SHANGHAI.

The present mail brings advices from this port to the 6th May; no later mail from London had been received.

The races have been the chief subject of public attention during the week of which the present mail brings the news, and the general intelligence is accordingly somewhat scanty. The

weather, with the exception of one day, was fine, and all went off very satisfactorily, excepting that it was unfortunately impossible to procure a band, there being no man-of-war in harbour of sufficiently high rating to possess that luxury.

The effects of the extra tax imposed some time since upon the wheelbarrow men, by the Municipal Council, appear likely to be more serious than was expected. A large exodus has at all events taken place from the foreign settlements. This fact may perhaps cause some misgivings as to the judiciousness of the tax.

The *North China Herald* states that a petition has been presented by certain Chinese to H.B.M.'s Consul, seeking to recover compensation from the steamer *Haining*, belonging to the China Coast Steam Navigation Company, for having run down a junk on her last voyage but one from Tientsin. It appears that between Chefoo and the North-East Promontory the *Haining* was in company with the China Merchants' Company's steamer *Fungshun*, and the steamers were so near together that the junk people appeared bewildered as to which course they should take. It was about nine o'clock at night, and the weather was clear. Both steamers, we hear, altered their helms to go clear of the junk, which, however, also altered its course, and attempted, as usual, to cross under the bow of the *Haining*. The result was a collision, both vessels being damaged. The *Haining* had a hole knocked in her bows, while the bow of the junk was smashed to pieces and the hull appeared also to be damaged. The junk people asked to be taken on board the steamer, and apparently without an examination as to the probabilities of the junk being kept afloat for any length of time, half of them were taken on board the *Haining* and the other half on the *Fungshun*. They were brought forward to Shanghai, and proceedings against the *Haining* were at once instituted. It was currently reported in Chefoo that the junk was afloat for two days after the occurrence, and that if her crew had remained by her she would, in all probability, have been saved.

From the *Herald* we also take the following items:—

A Naval Court, to inquire into the circumstances of the wreck of the British barque *Serpent*, on the Shalutien shoal, in the Gulf of Pechili, has been held before Commander Church, of H.B.M.'s gunboat *Curlew*. The circumstances of the wreck, now well-known, were fully gone into, and the captain of the *Serpent*, Mr. Abel, was reprimanded, but not deprived of his certificate. We hear that the *Serpent*, as she lay on the shoal, was sold by public auction to Mr. James Watt, a pilot at Taku, for the low sum of \$30. With difficulty he managed to tow the hull into Taku, where it is to be placed as a pontoon.

Some time ago a passenger by one of the outgoing China merchants' river steamers placed his bag on the bed in his stateroom, and went on deck for a stroll. On going below again, after the steamer had started, he found the bag had been stolen. Among other things, it contained a watch, Bible, Letts's Diary, and a packet of eleven letters addressed to residents at Chinkiang. Complaint was in due course made to the police, and a search resulted in the discovery of the Bible and some other of the articles hidden in a hole in the city wall. The watch was found at a pawn-shop, and this led to the apprehension of the thief, who was recognised as an old hand. The remainder of the property, including the letters, is still missing. The prisoner was sentenced, at the Mixed Court, to 200 blows and three months' cangue.

We are sorry to hear that Mr. Morris lost his race-pony Sultan. He was suddenly felt to swerve badly, while taking his morning canter, and the rider had hardly time to free his feet from the stirrups before the pony fell dead. The cause of death was, we believe, rupture of an aneurism.

After the interest that has been taken in the operations of the crows in building nests on the P. and O. flagstaff, it may be worth mentioning that a pair are now trying to establish themselves on the flagstaff in the Consular compound. They have chosen as a foundation the crosses of the weather-vane, and have made great progress with their work, the nest being already formed. It is "generally believed" that they are the same pair that had their nest blown off the P. and O. staff a week or so ago, and their perseverance deserves to be successful.

We have lately received from a piscatorial Rambler, some beautiful small fish which were caught with the fly within a very few miles of Shanghai. We think they are of the trout species from their form, although they lack the spots. Though small in size, they were very delicate in flavour, and quite free from the muddy taste which is usual in Shanghai fresh-water fish.

An orchid show has been going on during the week in the so-called Tea Gardens in the City.

It is curious what a number of Liu-ch'uan sailors seem to get driven on to the Chinese coast. Nearly every month some one of the Governors of the coast provinces reports that a crew have been picked up in his territory and are being cared for according to rule, preparatory to being sent home. The *Gazette* of the 15th April relates two such incidents. One boat load was picked up by some Chinese fishermen in the neighbourhood of Chusan, and taken by them to Foochow, where they are being maintained at the extravagant rate of a pint

of rice and six *cash* a day, until they can be sent back. The adventures of the second party were more startling. They sailed from Napa for the Meiaico Sima Islands in May, 1876, but were driven in a gale to the coast of Korea, from whence they drifted down to the mouth of the Yangtze, when their vessel became a total wreck. Having swum ashore, they were taken charge of by the local authorities and sent to Soochow, where they arrived in October. Kept there four months, for no apparent reason, unless to give the officials the gratification of feeding them on the regulation pint of rice and 6 *cash* per diem during that period, they were eventually sent through Shanghai to Foochow, where they are also waiting an opportunity of being sent back to Napa.

The coming Tea Campaign is laconically indicated by the *Daily News* of the 5th May as follows:—

"Sixteen chaizes and two bank managers took their departure for Hankow this morning, by the steamer *Shanghai*."

FOOCHOW.

The *Foochow Herald* gives the following:—

The Courier line between this port and Amoy has, we notice, been re-established since the 1st inst.

Mr. Pedder having left for Europe per steamer *Yesso*, Mr. Everard assumed temporary charge of the British Consulate on the 1st inst.

Tea picking commenced in the adjacent district of Pehling on the 25th ultimo, being a few days earlier than usual. The crop is reported to be a good one, and district prices under last season's range.

A Malay sailor, evidently a runaway, arrived a few days ago from Amoy. He travelled overland, without either money or food, and was entirely dependent on the charity of the natives. According to his own statement, he started from Amoy for Swatow, and, travelling without guide or compass, reached this port after thirteen days on the road.

An instance of communal justice was witnessed by a party of foreigners a few days ago in the Mei Tau Temple at Pehling. A man suspected of having maliciously destroyed a number of tea plants was seized by the country people, examined before an improvised tribunal of village elders, and duly convicted. The prisoner was given the option of another trial at Foochow, before the constituted authorities, or of punishment at the spot. He decided upon the latter, and was accordingly suspended by one thumb at about a foot from the ground. The man was seen by our informant in this position for nearly a quarter of an hour, in a fainting state, and evidently suffering great agony.

HONG KONG.

Dates by this mail extend to the 12th May; the P. and O. mail from London March 30 arrived out on the 6th May.

Since the departure of the last mail nothing of salient interest has occurred in the colony. The arrival of the new Governor has called forth the usual visiting and other complimentary ceremonies; and a reception in honour of Her Majesty's birthday was announced as on the *tapis*.

A somewhat curious right of way case has come forward in the Supreme Court. The parties were Chinese on both sides, and the action was brought to recover the sum of \$200' damages alleged to have been sustained in consequence of defendant's having obstructed plaintiff's right of way; and to procure an injunction against defendant, restraining him from interfering with the right of way. The property in reference to which the dispute has arisen is situated in Lascar-street. The backs of plaintiff's and defendant's houses abut on a narrow lane. In this lane defendant had built party walls and placed other obstructions, which, however, have been removed and are not now in dispute. The question before the court was as to whether plaintiff is entitled to have steps from the end of the lane in order to connect it with Ladder-street. It was contended for the plaintiff that he was entitled by his deed of conveyance to a right of way and free ingress and egress to and from the lane, also that steps had existed up to November last. The contention for the defendant was that by the deed plaintiff was only entitled to free ingress and egress between his property and the lane, and not between the latter and any other thoroughfare. Ultimately, after giving the matter a patient hearing on two days, the Chief Justice recommended that it should stand over, with a view, if possible, of enabling the parties to effect a compromise.

The death of Charles Wotton, a fireman on board the *Candir*, has occurred suddenly. It appears he had been suffering from heart disease for some time, and on the afternoon previous to his death he was on shore. While walking along he was suddenly seized with an attack, and fell. He was taken to the police hospital, where he died shortly after admission.

An accident of a serious, though fortunately not fatal, character, but which reflects but little credit upon the energy and promptitude of the local officials concerned, has taken place. At about half-past four o'clock on the afternoon of May 9 a large portion of the north verandah of the American Consulate fell. Early in the morning Mr. Bailey, the Consul, noticed that it

appeared insecure, and, apprehending that some catastrophe might occur, communicated with the owner of the house. A Chinese contractor shortly afterwards came and said he would see to the matter, without delay, but with the exception of a few bamboo poles being put up nothing was done. At two o'clock Mr. Bailey sent to the Government Inspector of Buildings, requesting that some one might be sent to inspect the premises, stating at the same time that he was in hourly expectation of some portion of the building falling. No one arrived, however, until after four o'clock, when the inspector came and made an official examination. He had not left the verandah five minutes before it fell with a loud crash. The United States flag, the staff of which was affixed to the verandah, was of course brought down with a run, and considerable damage was done in the garden below. Fortunately no one was injured. Mr. Bailey had taken the precaution of warning his domestics not to go under the unsafe part or allow others to do so, and the prudence of this step was made manifest by the result. At the time of the accident Mrs. Bailey was sitting between two windows fronting on to the verandah, and was much alarmed, as the first impression naturally was that the whole house was going. Although the wall has not given way it is considerably cracked both inside and out, and the windows are much loosened, though not a pane of glass was broken. The accident was confined to the American Consulate, but the verandah of the adjoining house, the French Consulate, has been shaken, and will no doubt require repair. The cause of the accident is unknown, but it would appear to arise from some defect in the building rather than from unsoundness of the material, as there is no symptom of white ants or dry rot in the woodwork. Probably the foundation of one of the pillars was not firm.

The *Daily Press* observes, in connection with the above matter, that it would seem that if persons are in "hourly" expectation of a catastrophe, and apply to a Government official in the matter, they may expect to see him in a few hours. The difficulty of getting Chinese to do a thing quickly is even greater. Had the place been shored up the accident could not have occurred.

From the paper above-named we take the following:—

We believe it is a fact, though, perhaps, not generally known, that no interpreter with a knowledge of mandarin Chinese is to be found in this colony. With the exception of one gentleman, who is about to leave Hong Kong permanently, not a soul in the place is competent to act as interpreter between his Excellency the Governor and any Chinese officials who might happen to visit the colony. This is certainly not as it should be. That a British colony within a mile of the mainland of China should be unprovided with an official capable of acting as interpreter between the Governor and any mandarins he may have occasion to see is very awkward and not very creditable to the colony. It is strange that the desirability of having some one acquainted with the mandarin dialect at hand in case of such a contingency seems never to have occurred to the Government, but it is probably owing to the fact that hitherto the Chinese officials passing through Hong Kong have been accompanied by interpreters. But it will not do to calculate upon this being always the case, nor is it consistent with the dignity of the Government of the Colony that it should be dependent for mandarin interpretation upon strangers. The matter is not of very urgent importance, perhaps, but it is one that should be seen to without any undue delay.

We have received the Customs Gazette for the quarter ending December, 1876. The total collection of dues and duties for the quarter was Tls. 3,016,024, as compared with Tls. 3,023,211 in the corresponding quarter of 1875. The total is made up of the following figures:—Import duty, foreign Tls. 522,680, native Tls. 18,227; export duty, foreign Tls. 1,411,974, native Tls. 156,376; coast trade duty, foreign Tls. 133,604, native Tls. 26,335; opium duty, foreign Tls. 535,376, native Tls. 23,929; tonnage dues, foreign Tls. 51,169, native Tls. 3,104; Yangtze river steamer coast trade duty deposits, foreign Tls. 69,837, native Tls. 3,939, and transit dues Tls. 62,568.

We note the rather sudden departure of Mr. F. S. Huffam, Deputy Registrar of the Supreme Court, by the steamer *Hankow*, via Hankow, for England, on a short leave of absence, after twenty-three years' service under the Government of this Colony and twenty-seven years' residence in Hong Kong. Mr. Huffam was Acting Registrar from the time of Mr. Alexander's death to the arrival of the Hon. C. B. Plunket, and has certainly fully earned his holiday.

CANTON.

(FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT.)

The north-east monsoon has at length broken up, and given way to south-west winds. This change of season has, as you may easily imagine, been attended with frequent thunderstorms and very heavy showers of rain. Indeed, so great has been the fall of rain as to cause the various creeks by which the country on the north-west of Canton is intersected, to overflow their banks and to inundate all the neighbouring plains. This natural irrigation of lands, which are to be tilled for the cultivation of rice crops, is a source of much joy to the farmers. The minds, however, of agriculturists and of Chinese in all ranks and conditions of life have been much occupied during

the past month in repairing and worshipping the tombs of their ancestors. Thousands of people have proceeded daily from this city to near and distant cemeteries, in order to propitiate by prayers and offerings the manes of the departed dead. This annual pilgrimage to the tombs of ancestors on the part of Chinese families or clans has been scrupulously observed for many centuries, and, judging from the vast numbers who, on this occasion, took part in such a singular proceeding, the interest in the ceremony is evidently unabated.

The Cantonese are blessed, at present, with excellent magistrates. Thus, for example, the Viceroy, who is named Lau-Pun-Yat, is a man of very high principles, and rules well the two southern kwangs or provinces of this great and densely populated empire. He has latterly been very much occupied, having, since November last, been called upon, not only to discharge his vice-regal duties, but those also which appertain to the all-important office of Commissioner of Customs. The Commissioner of Customs, or the Hoppo, as he is more generally called, had to repair to Peking, of which city he is a native, in order to spend one hundred days in mourning for his mother, who, in October last, died at an advanced age. He returned to his post at Canton on the 29th ultimo, per s.s. *Pau-Tah*. His arrival and debarcation were announced by salutes fired in honour of those events from various gunboats. Two new native officials have recently arrived here. Of these mandarins one is named Taai-Tchu-Cho. He holds the office of Chuung-Hip, or General of the Cheetoi or Viceroy's troops. The other is a member of the clan or family Hu. He is also a military mandarin, and holds under the Footai, or Governor, an office styled Yau-fu. These new-comers are said to be very efficient officers. The Cantonese have recently been much engaged in celebrating festivals in honour of two of their most popular deities, namely Paak-Taai and Tien-Hau. Of these divinities the former is regarded as the "Great God of the North," while the latter is esteemed as the tutelary goddess of sailors, and of all, in short, who have their business on the great waters. Idols in honour of these two mythological worthies were carried in procession through all the principal streets of the city. These processions were formed in a great measure of bands of music, bannermen, grave-looking elders, and boys and girls. The boys and girls in question were so attired as to represent heroes and heroines of a past age. The dresses which they wore on the occasion, being of costly textures, gay colours, and magnificently embroidered, added greatly to the splendour of the scene. The procession in honour of Paak-Taai was so long as to require an hour to pass any given point. Plays were also performed in honour of these heathen deities, in temporary theatres erected in front of certain temples. And here it is my painful duty to record a most melancholy accident, which occurred in the theatre especially set apart for dramatic representations in honour of Paak-Taai. Owing to the crowded state of the theatre, the wooden supports of one of the galleries gave way, and fourteen persons were in consequence, crushed to death.

Two sets of prisoners have recently been made to undergo the extreme penalty of the law on the common execution-ground of this city. The first lot consisted of two malefactors, one of whom had been convicted of opening a tomb and despoiling the corpse which it contained of several valuable ornaments. The second batch numbered not less than forty-two criminals, some of whom had been found guilty of piracy, and others of burglary. They were, one and all, quickly despatched, falling beneath the blows of the executioner as grass before the scythe of the mower. Three nights ago a large fire occurred in the vicinity of the execution-ground. When extinguished it was ascertained that seventy-eight houses had been consumed. There was, also, I am sorry to add, a loss of life on the occasion, two men having been killed by the falling of a wall.

Two very grave criminal cases are now occupying the attention of the judicial authorities of this city. The first of these cases may be described as follows:—A bride aged seventeen years, who resided at Kwong-ling-uen in this province, having formed a criminal intimacy with a youth named Ng'-Akwei, the younger brother of her husband, resolved, with the aid of her adulterous and incestuous paramour, to put her husband to death. This diabolical purpose the two grievously-erring ones unfortunately succeeded in carrying into effect, and they are now, consequently, undergoing daily very searching examinations before the tribunal of the Provincial Judge. Death by a lingering process under the hands of the public executioner evidently awaits this guilty pair. The other case is that of a man named Chaong-Achee, who is fifty-four years of age, and who dwelt in the western suburb of this city. He is accused of having violated the chastity of a little girl aged nine years. Of the guilt of this man there is apparently no doubt, and as the punishment merited by a crime of this nature is death by decapitation, his days are numbered. Let me now conclude my remarks on these important police cases by observing that on the 8th instant sixteen malefactors, chiefly pirates, were beheaded on the common execution-ground of this city.

STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

SINGAPORE.

The present French mail brings advices from this port to the 19th May; the P. and O. mail from London April 13 was received on the 14th May. We take the following items of intelligence from the *Straits Times*:—

We are glad to learn that progress is making with the scheme for the new Exchange Rooms, Chamber of Commerce, and Singapore Club buildings. The Government have executed a lease conveying to Messrs. Gulland and Adamson on behalf of the members of the Chamber of Commerce and Singapore Exchange the piece of ground on which the building is to be erected in Fort Fullerton, adjoining the Post-office, for a period of ninety-nine years, at the quit rent of \$150 per annum. Plans for the building, submitted by Mr. W. D. Bayliss, have been adopted by the Building Committee. The cost of the building has been estimated at \$30,000, with an additional \$5,000 for contingencies, and of this amount \$10,000 has been already subscribed by the mercantile houses constituting the Exchange and Chamber of Commerce; \$10,000 more is proposed to be raised by additional subscriptions in bonds of \$100, bearing interest at 6 per cent., and the balance will be obtained by a first mortgage on the property at 7 per cent. The annual income from rent on the building is estimated at \$4,080, and the expenditure at \$3,700, and there will thus be left a small annual balance to pay off the bonds or redeem the mortgage.

The ceremony of laying the foundation stone of a mission house connected with St. Andrew's Mission, on a piece of ground off Stamford-road, was performed by H. E. the Administrator, who was accompanied by Mrs. Anson and Miss Anson. A number of residents witnessed the proceedings.

A solemn requiem High Mass for the repose of the soul of the Italian General Nino Bixio—whose remains were found lately in Atchin, and handed over to the Italian Consul to be forwarded to Italy for interment—was celebrated at the French Roman Catholic Church. Among those present at the ceremony were the Hon. the Colonial Secretary, the Hon. the Attorney-General, Colonel McLeod, H.M.'s 74th Highlanders, commanding H.M.'s troops, Straits Settlements; Major Eden, Major Lloyd, Captain Walshe, Mr. T. H. Anson, Private Secretary to his Excellency the Administrator; Mr. Maxwell, the Italian, German, Spanish, and Portuguese Consuls, Mr. Hermens, as representative of the Dutch Consul General, and a number of Dutch military officers in full dress uniform.

The Tanjong Pagar Dock Company, we are glad to say, have rewarded the men of H.M.'s 74th Highlanders in a handsome manner for their services during the first night of the great fire at the wharf. In addition to granting them a sum of money to cover all the expenses to which they had been put to repair the damage done to their clothing, each sergeant engaged at the fire has been awarded a gratuity of \$5, and each private \$1. We understand the Company intend to reward the police also for their services on the occasion.

Mr. Inspector Miller has been dismissed from the police force for misconduct, the authorities having satisfied themselves of the justice of some complaints made against him.

We regret to announce the death of the Right Rev. M. E. Le Turdu, who, for some years past, was Vicar Apostolic of the Malayan Peninsula, and who, for thirty years, was connected with Roman Catholic Missions to the East. Intelligence of the death of the Right Rev. gentleman, which occurred in Paris on last week, reached here by telegram, and was received with great regret by the large circle of friends to whom the deceased prelate had endeared himself by his piety, works of charity, and amiable qualities. A solemn requiem mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated this morning at the French Roman Catholic Church.

Messrs. Powell and Co. began the auction of the coal salvaged from the Tanjong Pagar fire on the spot, and had sold some five or six thousand tons at various prices, when the sale was put a stop to by a sudden squall and downpour of rain.

We are informed that the Chinese in this Colony contemplate starting a newspaper which will discuss and advocate their views on all public matters. This is another symptom that the Chinese, who form such an important element in this community, are keenly alive to their own interests, and have not been unmoved by, or unwatchful of recent legislation. There can be no objection to the advent of an organ which will represent their views, and we have no doubt its expressions of opinion will meet with every consideration in official circles. We trust, however, that the promoters of this undertaking understand and appreciate fully the difference between the use and abuse of the freedom of the press.

We take the following new notifications from the *Gazette*:—

Mr. James Irving has been appointed Surveyor of Steam-Vessels in Penang in place of Mr. Small.

Mr. J. M. R. Magalhaens has been appointed Municipal Commissioner, Penang, *rice* Captain Satterthwaite, R. E., absent on leave.

The Secretary of State has confirmed the leave of absence to the Honourable W. W. Willans, for twelve months with half salary.

A Marine Notice regarding the Orissa coast, Bay of Bengal, is published.

The School Returns for the month of March in the three settlements are published.

Mr. J. K. Birch, Collector of Land Revenue, Penang, notifies that a portion of the ground in the old Government Brick Fields, Penang, will be sold at auction at twelve o'clock P.M., on the spot, on Tuesday, the 29th May, 1877.

Captain Ord, Acting Postmaster-General, advertises that the Trustees of the Savings Bank are prepared to lend money at the rate of 7 per cent. per annum on approved security.

Mr. Bell, Chief Inspector of Police, has left for Europe on three months' leave of absence.

Captain Walshe, Acting Inspector General of Police, has, we are informed, appointed, Mr. Inspector Richards, a very diligent officer, head of the detective department of the police force here in the place of Mr. Miller. Mr. Inspector Smith of Penang has been appointed to Mr. Richards's late position, in charge of the A division of Police at the Central Station.

Jewellery, diamonds and money, to the value of \$100,000, were, the Rajah Mahdie reports, stolen from his house in Short-street. The police are making inquiries into the circumstances of the case, but the thieves have not yet been discovered.

Major Gray, Superintendent of Prisons, and successor to the lamented Lieut. Dent, has written an elaborate report, which contains some valuable suggestions with reference to prison discipline in the Straits.

BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS.

BIRTHS.

ANDERSON—On the 16th June, at Surbiton, the wife of W. R. Anderson, prematurely, of twin boys, who survived their birth only a few hours.
ANDERSON—On the 22nd April, at Amoy, the wife of L. A. Anderson, of a son.
BABER—On 19th June, at Ivy Cottage, Barnes the wife of C. H. Baber, of a son.
BANDINEL—On the 28th April, at Newchwang, Mrs. J. J. Fred. Bandinel, of a daughter.
BOBANE—On the 16th June, at Sydney House, Sandown, Isle of Wight, the wife of Theodore Bobane, Bombay C.S., of a daughter.
CASWELL—On the 19th June, at 142, Inverness-terrace, Kensington-gardens, the wife of J. G. Caswell, of a daughter.
HUDSON—On the 19th June, at Ecclesbourne, Anerley, the wife of John Hudson, of Yokohama, of a daughter.
LAURIE—On the 17th June, at 9, Arundel-gardens, Kensington-park, the wife of Peter G. Laurie, of a son.
MARTIN—On the 18th May, at Singapore, the wife of Alfred Martin, of a daughter.
MILNES—On the 22nd April, at Tokio, Japan, the wife of Alfred Milnes (née Gold-berg), of the Imperial Naval College, of a son.
TOOTAL—On the 18th May, at Rio de Janeiro, the wife of Edward Tootal, of a daughter.
WINTON—On the 15th June, at Boulogne-sur-Mer, the wife of John J. Winton, of the Hong Kong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, of a daughter.
WOOLWARD—On the 16th June, at Ardmore, Portsmouth, near Southampton, the wife of Navigating Lieut. John Horatio Woolward, R.N., H.M.S. *Midge*, China Station, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

CAULFIELD—GOLDSMITH—On the 14th May, at St. Paul's Church, Kandy, Ceylon, by the Rev. R. Collins, Henry St. George, youngest son of the late Hon. James Caulfield, C.C.S., to Jane, youngest daughter of William Goldsmith, of Gravesend.
CASTRO—BORISI—At the Roman Catholic Church, and at the Austro-Hungarian Consulate Shanghai, G. B. A. Castro, of the I. M. Customs, to the Countess Barbara Nicolaia Maria Borisi, daughter of the Count Bernardo Borisi of Capodistria (Istria, Austria).
CRAFTON—WINCH—On the 9th June, at St. Philip's, Liverpool, by the Rev. Corbett M. Moore, Vicar of All Saints', Cheltenham, Alfred, younger son of the late John Grafton, of London, to Sophia Caroline, only child of John Hammond Winch, late of China.
MACKENZIE—AYERS—On the 28th April, at the Shanghai Cathedral, by the Very Rev. Dean Butcher, Robert Mackenzie to Eleanor Agnes Maud, eldest daughter of the late James Shanon Ayers, formerly of Shanghai.
PENN—LUCAS—On the 20th June, at All Saints' Church, Ennismore-gardens, by the Rev. Francis J. Holland, M.A., Chaplain to the Queen, assisted by the Rev. Sir Edward Graham Moon, Bart, M.A., Rector of Fitcham, Surrey, and the Rev. G. Meyrick Jones, M.A., cousin of the bridegroom, William, son of John Penn, Esq., of the Cedars, Lee, Kent, to Constance Mary, daughter of Thomas Lucas, Esq., of 12a, Kensington Palace-gardens, and Eastwick Park, Surrey.

DEATHS.

ANGELINI—On the 12th April, at Hoong-gia-loo, a village near Tai-nan-fu, Shantung, of typhus fever, the Reverend Angelo Angelini of the Order of St. Francis, aged 41 years.
JAMES—On the 14th June, at 3, Cumberland-terrace, Southampton, Lieut. General Sir Henry James, late Director-General of the Ordnance Survey, aged 74.
MCDONALD—On the 21st April, at Tientsin, Alice Sarah McDonald, only surviving daughter of J. McDonald, Imperial Customs.
MESURIER—On the 20th inst., at Summerlands, Exeter, Lieut.-General W. A. Le Mesurier, aged 90 years.
NEVILLE-GRENVILLE—On the 15th June, at Boltonborough, the Lady Charlotte Neville-Grenville, daughter of George, third Earl of Dartmouth, K.G., and widow of the Hon. and Very Rev. George Neville Grenville, Dean of Windsor, in the 89th year of her age.
PEASE—On the 14th June, at Malvern, aged 41, Sarah, the beloved wife of Edward Pease, of Greenroft, West Darlington.
RICHTEN—On the 4th May, at Bangkok, Charles Richten.
WALLER—On the 1st May, at Chefoo, China, Joseph Ede Waller, youngest son of the late Thomas Waller, Esq., of Luton, Bedfordshire, aged 39.

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

At SHANGHAI.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 3, *Cynosure*.
At HONG KONG.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., May 8, Hannah and Mary; from London, June 20, Altona (str.), Glenorchy (str.); from Cardiff, 20, Polynesia.
At MANILA.—From San Francisco, June 6, Connaught Ranger.
At BATAVIA.—From London, May 12, Marina; from Cardiff, 12, Thor.
At SAIGON.—From Newcastle, N.S.W., April 29, Petit Bourgeois; from Marseilles, May 12, Bianca Pertica.
At SINGAPORE.—From Southampton, June 18, Cape Clear (str.); from Liverpool, 20, Cotharstone; from Cardiff, 20, Occident; from Sunderland, 20, Ionian.

DEPARTURES.

From SHANGHAI.—For London, April 27, *Ulysses* (str.).
From HONG KONG.—For London, May 8, *Ulysses* (str.); Imbros (str.).
From MANILA.—For New York, June 11, Caranjah.
From BATAVIA.—For the Channel, f.o., May 7, Coldstream.
From SAIGON.—For Reunion, April 29, Maria Anger; May 2, Esmeralda.
From SINGAPORE.—For London, May 15, *Ulysses* (str.); 17, Imbros (str.); for Marseilles, 16, Amedeo.

EXCHANGES, & c.

[For dates see first page.]
ON LONDON.

At	Bank Bills.	Credits.	Documentary.
Yokohama, 6 m.s.	4s. 5d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Shanghai " " " " " "	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.	5s. 5½d.
Canton " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Hong Kong " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Macao " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Singapore " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Penang " " " " " "	4s. 0½d.	4s. 1d.	4s. 1½d.
Manila " " " " " "	4s. 3½d.	4s. 3½d.	4s. 4d.

MISCELLANEOUS.

	At Shanghai.	At Hong Kong.
Bills on India	Rs. 307½ to 309½	Rs. 227½
" Hong Kong	26 to 26½ dis.	—
Bar silver	Tls. 111.2½	8½ prem. (nominal)
Mexican dollars	Tls. 75.9½	3 prem. (nominal)

SHANGHAI SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Shanghai Dock Company, Tls. 200.
Shanghai Gas Company, Tls. 142.
Steam Tug and Boat Association, nominal.
French Gas Company, Tls. 71.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$540.
North China Insurance Company, Tls. 810 (nominal).
Yangtze Insurance Association, Tls. 710.
Union Insurance Society, —.
China Traders Company (Limited), \$2,000.
China Fire Insurance Company, Tls. 149.
Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf Company, Tls. 85.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £106.
Footung Dock Company, Tls. 80.
China Coast Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 69.

HONG KONG SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank 19 per cent. prem.
Hong Kong Gas Company, \$75 per share.
Hong Kong and Whampoa Dock, 35 per cent. discount.
China Traders' Insurance Company, \$2,600 per share.
Hotel Share, \$55 per share.
Hong Kong, Canton, and Macao Steamboat Company, 10 per cent. dis.
Hong Kong Fire Insurance Company, \$537½ per share.
Union Insurance Society of Canton, \$750 per share.
China Fire Insurance Company, \$141 per share.
Chinese Insurance Company, \$220 per share.
Chinese Imperial Loan, £103 (exchange 4s. 1½d.).
Shanghai Steam Navigation Company, Tls. 80½ per share.

SINGAPORE SHARE QUOTATIONS.

Tanjong Pagar Dock Shares (\$100 paid), \$125.
New Harbour Dock Company (\$100 paid), par.
Singapore Gas Company (£5 paid), par.
Galena Mining Company (\$35 paid), \$50.
Singapore Steamship Company (Limited), par.

* The latest telegrams report the rate for six months' bank bills at Singapore 4s. 1d., Hong Kong 4s. 0½d., at Shanghai 4s. 1½d.

EXPORT OF TEA AND SILK—SEASON 1876-77.

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

Date.	From Shanghai and Hankow	From Foo-chow.	From Amoy.	From Canton, Macao, &c.	Total lbs.	Total Bales and Cases.
From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	85551172	59797447	2929143	18970088	167326751	48110
From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1876	74685248	59348379	2031848	19771708	158537183	36785

TO THE CONTINENT.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	...	...	...	...	5625286	54316
Do. do. 1876, to May 4, 1876	...	...	...	...	10481104	49265

TO UNITED STATES OF AMERICA.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	...	...	...	...	49077066	7114
Do. do. 1876, to May 4, 1876	...	...	...	...	53857625	9933

TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND.

From June 1, 1876, to May 4, 1877	...	...	...	...	16,832,955	
Do. do. 1876, to May 4, 1876	...	...	...	...	16,342,925	

TO GREAT BRITAIN.

From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales	From	Tea—lbs.	Silk, bales
1843 to 1844	61,022,600	...	1864 to 1865	121,236,870	32,313
1845 to 1846	67,334,200	18,600	1865 to 1866	118,333,012	62,890
1846 to 1847	63,972,000	23,144	1866 to 1867	118,423,290	50,052
1847 to 1848	77,327,800	61,283	1867 to 1868	116,890,430	57,449
1848 to 1849	92,240,300	50,481	1868 to 1869	142,789,804	70,917
1849 to 1850	76,990,255	68,315	1869 to 1870	139,740,193	63,807
1850 to 1851	65,789,792	83,134	1870 to 1871	131,269,850	51,329
1851 to 1852	85,560,452	64,169	1871 to 1872	149,774,395	54,589
1852 to 1853	90,066,160	70,614	1872 to 1873	151,869,262	57,263
1853 to 1854	109,854,040	79,199	1873 to 1874	144,589,620	47,372
1854 to 1855	121,273,580	72,887	1874 to 1875	161,964,407	85,109
1855 to 1856	117,463,688	46,603	1875 to 1876	160,318,297	87,483

EXPORTS FROM YOKOHAMA.

	TEA.			
	From May 1, 1876-7.	From May 1, 1875-6.	From May 1, 1874-5.	From May 1, 1873-4.
To New York	10,670,287	13,127,857	10,952,774	8,409,838
„ San Francisco	3,092,709	3,154,806	4,461,329	3,459,132
„ Boston, Chicago, &c.	2,237,397	2,565,543	1,132,186	996,372
„ England	211,235	37,537	—	—
Total	16,211,628	18,885,743	16,546,289	12,865,342

	SILK.			
	From July 1, 1875-6.	From July 1, 1874-5.	From July 1, 1873-4.	From July 1, 1872-3.
To England	4,378	5,214	7,015	7,365
„ France	8,362	6,246	6,254	5,516
„ America	108	115	162	172
„ Other countries	243	366	1,089	1,375
Total	13,591	11,941	14,520	14,428

COMPARATIVE EXPORTS FROM MANILA, CEBU, AND ILO ILO FROM JAN. 1 TO APRIL 28, 1877.

Produce.		Great Britain.		Continent of Europe.		United States.		Australia.		San Francisco.	
		1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.	1877.	1876.
Sugar	Tons.	3815	15164	939	617	19304	13906	—	698	3997	6768
Hemp	Bales.	17863	54847	329	2770	41031	35766	887	2618	4504	12023
Coffee	Tons.	1037	329	375	913	—	—	—	—	119	69
Cigars	Mil.	5099	2370	440	—	480	60	3960	127	150	333
Indigo	Qqts.	959	134	—	—	975	114	—	—	—	—

EXPORTS FROM SINGAPORE TO GREAT BRITAIN.

	Total to May 19, 1877.		Total to May 19, 1876.	
	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.	Piculs.
Tin	10,495	5,892	—	—
Gambier	156,240	138,114	—	—
Cutch	—	843	—	—
Pearl Sago	31,060	28,902	—	—
Sago Flour	45,303	79,713	—	—
Tapioca	21,418	18,119	—	—
Black Pepper	46,551	67,514	—	—
White Pepper	18,033	16,679	—	—
Coffee	3,078	6,110	—	—
Gutta Percha	8,770	6,446	—	—
Gum Benjamin	1,403	2,127	—	—
Gum Copal	2,269	1,450	—	—
Gamboge	113	87	—	—
Rattans	20,063	28,093	—	—
Buffalo Hides	18,079	7,039	—	—
Buffalo Horns	3,120	2,046	—	—
Cow Hides	592	1,591	—	—
Vegetable Tallow	334	1,274	—	—

SHIPPING POSTSCRIPT.

DEPARTURES NOT IN THE TABLES.—June 18, from Helvoet, for Samarang, Medea; for Singapore, Professor Simon Thomas; 20, from Penarth, for Java, Vale of Doon; from Southampton, for Batavia, Stad Haarlem (str.); 21, for Penang, &c., from London, Burmese (str.).

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.—June 21, Gleneagles, from Hankow, for London; 19, Koning der Nederlanden, from Batavia, for Nieuwe Diep.

CASUALTIES.—The New York Journal of Commerce of June 9 says:—The Daniel Marcy, from Manila to this port, has been lost in Gaspar Straits, crew saved. Nantes, June 21, the Leonie, from Glasgow to Ilo Ilo, which put into Brest, leaky, had discharged 300 tons cargo on June 16, and was no longer making water, from which it was supposed that the leak was in her upper works. Rio de Janeiro, June 21, the Straseburg, from Liverpool to Batavia, has put in leaky she will discharge for repairs.

MISCELLANEOUS.—Gibraltar, passed, June 19, Antenor (str.), Shanghai for London; 20, Ulysses (str.), China for London; 16, arrived and cleared, Tertio (str.), from Maulmain for Antwerp; Cape Town, May 22, sailed, Roseneath, for Batavia.

MISSING SHIP.—The Royal Family, of Liverpool, Fowler, which left Bassein on October 23 last, for the United Kingdom, with rice and teak, has not since been heard of.

CHINA AND KASHGAR.

The Times says:—Some further information has at last been received throwing light on the events that are occurring down to the end of March in the very heart of Central Asia, where Yakob Beg is face to face with the Chinese Army which has undertaken the reconquest of Kashgar. A Russian Embassy was despatched last October to the Emir, who had, however, departed before its arrival for the eastern portion of his dominions, in consequence of rumours of Chinese victories on the borders of Kansuh. After residing a month in the city of Kashgar, the Embassy set out on its journey after Yakob Beg, and passing through on its route the towns of Aksu and Kucha, reached Kurnja, where the Emir then was, on the 25th of January. It received a most flattering reception at his hands and remained at his head-quarters at Turfau for several weeks. On the 18th of Febru-

ary it commenced its return journey, and concluded it in safety on the 18th of April, when it entered Tashkent. In this march of nearly 950 miles each way, the greater part of the territory of Yakob Beg was passed through, and exceptional means for acquiring information was at the disposal of the Russian officers. Captain Kuropatkin, who was intrusted with the charge of the Embassy, has since his return contributed to the *Turkestan Gazette* an account of the army which the Emir has collected round Turfau, and of which but for this interesting statement we should know nothing authentic. The picture he draws of this force is anything but favourable. Instead of having under his command an army of 50,000 men, as had previously been asserted, his main force at Turfau is estimated at but 8,500, while at various other points along the frontier there are only 17,500 more. Of these 10,000 are Dzungars, who are the same as the Dunganis or Tnnngani, the Mahomedan rebels of Kansuh, and Captain Kuropatkin represents them as not only badly armed, but also untrustworthy. The Kashgar force proper is, therefore, according to this Russian account, scarcely 16,000 men. Even in their equipment, the stories told of his troops being armed with breechloaders seem to have been much exaggerated, for our informant says that when he saw them only 2,000 were armed with such weapons, the remainder possessing only flint locks, match-locks, and falconets of various degrees of usefulness. It is only proper, however, to point out that Captain Kuropatkin on his return journey met several supplies of breechloaders being sent to the front. Yakob's artillery is also said to be not so formidable as would appear at first sight from its number. The breechloading guns are without any value through the want of proper ammunition, and his other cannons are either of a greatly inferior or of an obsolete character. Of the condition of the Chinese Army we are far better informed than we are of that of Yakob Beg. It is not a force, it must be remembered, that has its laurels yet to win; its main body, viewed by the light of its recent successes, may be styled veterans. It has approached the Tian Shan as the conqueror of Urumtsi and Manas, and as the avenger of the massacres of its countrymen thirteen years ago in Kashgar. Its recent capture of Manas was alone no mean military achievement. The siege was conducted in accordance with the principles of modern warfare, and the gallantry with which the breaches were stormed would not have been unbecoming in European soldiers. Its General, Kin Shun, has in all his arrangements proved himself to be competent to undertake great enterprises, and not at all inclined to risk the result by being allured into premature action. The fall of Manas destroyed the last vestige of the Tungian revolt, which for more than thirty years had devastated the North-Western Provinces of China; and this victory left only one more object to be accomplished to effect the long-striven for restoration of the Chinese Empire to its former limits. On that final task the Chinese are now engaged, and General Kin Shun is collecting all the forces within reach to sweep through the passes of the Tian Shan Mountains on the Army of Kashgar. Captain Kuropatkin says that he is also offering lucrative employment to such as will desert to the Chinese, and that, in consequence of this proclamation, there have been serious defections among the Emir's forces. But the Chinese are not trusting to diplomatic measures as the chief means whereby the campaign is to result victoriously, for no preparation whatever seems to be omitted to insure success. While the communications with the interior are being facilitated, and the troops armed with improved weapons sent to the front from Lanchefu, the chief town of Kansuh, we have also heard that a loan has been raised for the special purpose of increasing the efficiency of the army operating against Eastern Turkestan. In numbers there cannot be less than 50,000 men collected in the neighbourhood of Guchen, the Chinese head-quarters, and very possibly there may be a great many more. It will not be long now before we shall be receiving definite news of the conflict round Turfau.

THE HANDEL FESTIVAL.—The Handel Triennial Festival at the Crystal Palace begins by the rehearsal to-day, and will be continued on Monday, Wednesday, and Friday next week. The Crystal Palace Company has done a great service, not only to the memory of our most illustrious composer, but to the musical taste of the public, by these festivals. Nothing like them has ever been attempted in this country, and probably with the exception of some extraordinary doings at Boston and the Wagner Festival at Bayreuth, no such musical performances have ever taken place. The vast size of the building, the huge orchestra, and the immense number of the performers make a combination which could perhaps be adapted only to Handel's music, and could only take place in England. In the Crystal Palace the solos are well heard; but the real grandeur of the choruses was never fully appreciated till these festivals provided a vast orchestra and some thousands of performers.

PROFESSOR NORDENSKJOLD's great expedition, for which a vessel has already been chartered at the price of 150,000 crowns, is to leave Gothenburg in June, 1878. It is to circumnavigate the whole of Asia through the Polar Sea, the Behring Straits, along the east and south coast of Asia, and to return to Europe through the Red Sea and the Suez Canal, in the autumn of 1879. King Oscar has contributed 50,000 crowns towards the expedition. The principal expense of the expedition will be borne by Mr. Dickson, a merchant of Gothenburg.

The Messageries Maritimes steamer *Sindh*, with the present inward mail, arrived at Marseilles on the 17th inst. She brings 140 passengers and a general cargo, including 3,857 packages of sugar, 24,097 packages of tea, 371 packages of yarn, 139 packages of sundries, and specie valued £10,296 for London, which part of her cargo will be forwarded to its destination per company's steamer *Gange*, due in London on or about the 3rd July.

The directors of the Messageries Maritimes have ordered their agent at Aden to forward the passengers and crew of the steamer *Mailong* to Suez by the first mail steamer; from Suez they would proceed to Alexandria by rail, and on reaching Alexandria they would embark on the company's first steamer for Marseilles.

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The "LONDON AND CHINA EXPRESS" is published Weekly on the day of departure of the mails, and contains a summary of English, Continental, and American News, Commercial and Shipping Reports, &c. Subscription, £33s. per annum.

The "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH" is published Weekly on the arrival of the English and French mails. Subscription, £2 2s. per annum.

JAMES WEST, PUBLISHER,
 79 GRACECHURCH STREET, LONDON, E.C.

The London & China Telegraph.

LONDON: MONDAY, JUNE 25, 1877.

THE NEW PORTS AND THE CHINA MERCHANTS.

NOTHING can be more striking than the want of alacrity, which has been displayed by the merchants in China with reference to availing themselves of the new ports which have been (or are to be) opened under the Chefoo Convention. For years past the cry has been that greater facilities for trading are required, and now that some instalment of what has been demanded has been granted, the China merchants appear to be but little concerned in the change, and hold back in a manner which is in marked contrast to the eagerness displayed on the opening of the river and northern ports in 1860. Perhaps the lesson then learnt is in reality at the bottom of what at first sight appears to be a great inconsistency. With enthusiastic ideas as to the indefinite powers of extending trade, the merchants then rushed with alacrity to the new ports, and spent thousands in opening agencies, purchasing land and building houses and warehouses, only to reap a trade feverishly excited and paying for a short time, but destined to lead to serious loss and disappointment. The trade after a short period was found to be steadily drifting into the hands of the Chinese, whose local information enabled them necessarily to conduct it with much more effect than Europeans could do, while the comparative inexpensiveness of the native Hongs also gave them a great advantage. Although, therefore, the trade became established at the new ports and their opening tended thus to further our commercial interests, looked upon in their largest aspect, the gain to the foreign merchants on the spot was not by any means so large as had been anticipated. This fact, combined with the generally unfavourable nature of trade of late years, may to a great extent account for the want of alacrity which is spoken of in the China papers; but undoubtedly the circumstance is due in some degree also to the uncertainty which must generally be felt as to the effect of any such step, so long as it is not known definitely whether the Chefoo Convention will be ratified. While this remains doubtful, considerable risk of loss must be faced in establishing agencies or making arrangements for business; but apart from this circumstance there is reason to believe that at the present time the feeling among commercial men connected with China in favour of establishing houses at new places is by no means so enthusiastic as might be supposed, considering the strong advocacy which has from time to time been made of that measure.

So far as we can gather from the opinions of those well able to judge, the new ports will be tried but very cautiously, and great care will be taken to avoid the error which proved so disastrous before, of making large investments in property with the idea that a business springing up from exceptional causes will prove of a permanent and reliable character. No word of warning is needed upon this point. Experience of the past has been too bitter and its bearing too plain to make it at all likely that the errors of 1860 will now be repeated. Indeed, the danger would appear to lie in a contrary direction, and the idea may be jumped at that the benefit of opening new ports has been greatly over-estimated. This, however, is not strictly speaking the case. What has been over-estimated is the immediate advantage likely to accrue to foreign merchants in China, not the general benefit to our

trade with that country. Whether the traffic between the large centres of import and export be conducted by foreigners or by Chinese, there can be no question that a larger amount of business will be done, in precise proportion as points of trading contact are increased. The manner in which this principle works, though obvious to those acquainted with the details of Chinese commerce and of the system of inland levies and "squeezes" to which it is subjected, is not so easily grasped by even very well informed people at home; and it is important that the true merits of the matter should not be misunderstood. The terms of our treaties with China as to the exemption of goods from taxation beyond the amount of the commuted inland dues are never likely to be respected at any great distance from a centre of trade to which we have access by treaty, and hence, even if the opening of a given new port do not lead to the establishment at it of more than half-a-dozen foreign firms, an important point is gained, as our having the right to go to it will prevent the local officials from imposing upon Chinese traders burdens in the form of taxation which they would be unable to impose upon Europeans, and the continuance of which would necessarily result in the advent of foreigners in larger numbers to the port in question—which is precisely what the Chinese officials in an ordinary way desire to avoid. It would, therefore, be an error to conclude that because the facilities for trade at the new ports may be only slowly availed of, they are not of a valuable character in their bearing upon the ultimate prospects of our commerce with China. On the contrary, the fact that they are likely to be only sparingly availed of in the present instance is rather a subject of congratulation than otherwise, as it shows that our merchants in China are prepared in the present day to look carefully before they leap. With care and circumspection a business may doubtless be developed at them, which will prove advantageous to merchants locally; and even though, as past experience shows, the bulk of the coast and river trade, wherever it springs up, is destined to find its way into the hands of the Chinese, there can be no question that the opening of new ports, except under very exceptional circumstances, will have the effect which has always been anticipated from it, of both directly and indirectly doing away with the restrictions which ordinarily stand in the way of commerce in China, and which our treaties with that country are designed to remove.

A CORRESPONDENT in Canton gives an interesting account of some important criminal proceedings which at the time he wrote were attracting attention in that city. The terrible nature of the crimes committed, and of the punishment to be inflicted—in one case that of being cut into 10,000 pieces, or, in other words, slowly sliced to death—are both illustrative of Chinese life and civilisation. They are, the one, the natural accompaniment of the other, barbarous punishments having ever had the tendency rather to induce than to restrain crime. It is to be feared that it will be many years before a reform in this direction can be expected, and so long as such barbarity continues Chinese civilisation cannot be regarded otherwise than as still at a very low point. The absurdity of the demands at times made for removing the protection which we enjoy under the extraterritorial system in force in China while Chinese jurisprudence remains what it is, is apparent when facts such as the above are borne in mind, but unfortunately they are too frequently overlooked by many people who undertake to argue upon this and kindred subjects.

THE case of *DE BUSSCHE v. ALT*, to which we drew attention in our last, came on before Vice Chancellor HALL on the 18th inst. The claim arises out of the sale in Japan of certain steamers by the defendant on behalf of the plaintiff, the latter alleging that defendant received from the purchasers money in excess of that for which he rendered account sales, and that he was liable for the full amounts received for the vessels, less commission and charges. The answer of the defendant traverses the statement of liability for the full sums received, and also contains a plea to the effect that the nature of the transaction was known to, and approved of by an agent who was sent to Japan to look after the plaintiff's interests in the matter. Some lengthy documentary evidence, consisting of the correspondence going

to establish the facts, was put in. The case is of great importance in its bearing upon other transactions in Japan similar to the one now called in question.

WE regret to record the loss of one of the Messageries Maritimes mail steamers. The *Meikong*, having on board the mails due here on the 9th proximo, was wrecked at Ras-a-foon, near Cape Guardafui, at the entrance to the Bab-el-Mandeb Straits, on the 17th inst. The steamer *Glenartney* reached Aden on the 20th with the crew and passengers, but the mails are lost, the wreck having been abandoned. The *Meikong* left Galle on the 10th, with seventy passengers, 197 bales silk, and 8,045 packages sundries for Marseilles; 185 bales silk, 13,390 packages tea—supposed boxes shipped in Hong Kong on or about May 26, 971 sugar, and 1,199 packages sundries for London. The *Meikong* was comparatively a new steamer, of 3,176 tons and 500-horse power, and was under the command of Captain Foache.

WE are glad to learn that during the academical year which has just closed there has been a fair attendance of students at the lectures on Chinese given at Oxford by the Rev. Dr. LEGGE, the Professor at that University. One of the students will, we believe, be going out shortly to a mercantile house in China. Others have been attracted to the lectures by their general interest in philology. We trust that the Foreign and Colonial Offices may speedily adopt a system for enabling students to obtain instruction at Oxford, in connection with appointments as interpreters in China and the Straits, as we suggested when the Chair was first established.

A RUMOUR has gained some currency to the effect that the second Chinese Minister is about to proceed to Constantinople. It has been also stated that the Chinese Government are negotiating for the purchase of two iron-clads now building here for the Turkish Government.

THE appointment of Baron VON SODEN as German Consul at Hong Kong has been gazetted.

THE CHINESE ENVOYS.

The Chinese Envoys were present at the reception given at the American Minister's in honour of General Grant, and on Wednesday they met the Prince of Wales at the same place. The Second Minister, H.E. Liu, went to Epsom on the 13th inst., and both Envoys were present at the Caledonian dinner, H.E. Kwo occupying the seat of honour on the right of the Duke of Buccleuch. They also attended a reception by the Earl of Salisbury, and went to a garden party at the Duke of Argyll's. On Saturday last they visited the East and West India Docks, accompanied by Sir William Baynes, and other members of the committee, and were shown over the warehouses, hydraulic presses, and other objects of interest. They were taken to and from the docks, from the Speaker's stairs in a steamer specially provided for the purpose.

A portrait of H.E. Kwo has appeared in *Vanity Fair*, which sagely observes that he is a mandarin of the Red Button, but not of the Peacock's Feather. This is no doubt near enough to accuracy as information on China matters goes, only the peacock's feather is not an indication of a mandarin's grade, but is conferred as a special honour, like the Companionship of the Bath. The *Lavo Times* has waxed very facetious at what it calls the "good joke" of the Chinese Envoys having in leaving one of the Courts when they visited them shaken hands not only with the Judges but also with the Usher. We believe the statement is really unfounded; but supposing such a terrible error to have been committed, it is rather difficult for the lay mind to perceive the great joke in a Chinaman mistaking one European for another.

MISSIONARIES AND MORALS IN CHINA.

(To the Editor of the *London and China Telegraph*.)

SIR,—The letter signed "T" in your issue of the 4th inst., is such a very unamiable production that it deserves, I think, a reply of a different nature from that which "Old China" has seen fit to give. Passing over the very extraordinary sentence that it is to be regretted that "Sabbath-breaking in China is to be deplored"—Sabbath-breaking being, moreover, such a vague term as to be inadmissible without a definition—permit me to state that European life in China is, although generally extravagant, by no means uncivilised and unrefined; it is on the contrary, rather over-civilised and over-refined. In fact, the majority of European residents in China lead a life which is, from an ordinary European point of view, above their station, and which, in nine out of ten cases, they are unable to keep up

at home; I, however, fail to perceive any great amount of wickedness in this. It savours, perhaps, of folly; but so does the action of a missionary gentleman, for instance, who marries on a small salary, and becomes the father of a great many more children than he can conveniently feed and decently educate; a state of affairs which is often seen and which is decidedly to be deplored. Our common aim is happiness, the pursuit of which is hardly, in our present state, possible without a certain amount of selfishness. We all live in glass-houses, and should beware of throwing stones.

If gentlemen engaged in mercantile pursuits in China had greater facilities for marrying and settling I suspect a good deal of the extravagance which "T." deplores would wear off quickly; but circumstances are very much against them. The majority go out to China quite young, and work hard for many years before they are able to get the proverbial "run home," a period generally too short to admit of courtship and matrimony. Many return to China slightly disappointed at what they term their bad luck, and seek to forget their disappointment in work and social pleasures. I admit that some men in China "go to the bad"—I know a few myself—but the percentage is smaller than perhaps "T." imagines, while the general morality of European residents in China compares favourably with that of the same class of individuals at home. "T." may object that this is mere assertion, and attach no importance to testimony other than clerical. If so, let him ask the opinions of military and naval chaplains; he can find many who, I feel convinced, will bear witness of the genial, and in a moral sense perfectly satisfactory social life which exists in China. By such inquiries he would, moreover, find that a missionary as such is no more excluded from the society of European residents in China than a clergyman in this country, who understands what social life enjoins, is excluded from good society. It all depends upon the individual.—I am, &c.,

Manchester, June 18.

Literature, Science, &c.

The approaching Caxton Celebration, which is to take place on the 30th inst., has been the chief subject of general interest among literary circles for some time past. It is expected that Mr. Gladstone's oration on the occasion will be something very great, the theme being one well suited to his great powers as a speaker, and his extensive acquaintance with literature and art.

A new edition of D'Aubigne's *History of the Reformation* is announced by Messrs. Longman; and a work of some interest to be entitled *New Ireland*, by Mr. Sullivan, M.P., is to appear this autumn. It will contain an elaborate review of the changes made of recent years. The New Testament Committee of Revisers have held their seventy-first session. They have proceeded with the second division of the Acts of the Apostles.

Benjamin Disraeli, Earl of Beaconsfield. London: S. O. Beeton, 39, Bedford-street.—This work, a portion of which was written before Mr. Disraeli became Earl of Beaconsfield, will be read with very general interest at the present time. Its object, which is well fulfilled, is not to produce a dissertation, but to give a complete account of Lord Beaconsfield's career, so that every reader may have the means of forming his own opinion. The speech, in which Mr. Disraeli sat down amidst the laughter of the House of Commons, and said the time would come when they would hear him, is given, and is of interest as showing that this is not, as has been supposed by some, merely an invention of the historian.

Wei-Chi, or the Chinese Game of War.—Under the above title, an interesting paper (published a short time back in the *Temple Bar Magazine*) has been written by Mr. Herbert A. Giles, of H.B.M. Consular Service. Wei-chi, which has been popularly called Chinese chess, on account of its bearing a distant resemblance to that game, has long been thought far too difficult to be understood by Europeans; but though it is undoubtedly complicated, Mr. Giles has not only succeeded in understanding its mysteries, but also in explaining them in a clear and very amusing style. The invention of Wei-chi is attributed to the Emperor Yao, who flourished 2,000 years ago.

Keramic Art of Japan.—The fifth part of the above work, which we have noticed from time to time, has been issued by Messrs. Sotheman, and fully keeps up to its very high standard of excellence. The engravings in the present number (in common, in fact, with all that have appeared) are master pieces, the refined colouring and drawing of the designs on the various objects illustrated being brought out to perfection. The work when completed will be simply invaluable to all interested in Japanese Art.

The Report of the Deputy-Master of the Mint for 1876.—The present Report of the Master of the Mint is of an interesting character in a general point of view, besides containing the usual amount of technical information. A valuable print of old coins is given, and it is noticed that the design of modern coins is in almost all respects inferior to that of coins of former times. It is noticed that the consignments of coin packed during the year for transmission to the Colonies in aid

of Treasury chests were of the total nominal value of £234,129, as against £284,807 in 1875, and consisted of £185,000 in British gold coin, £11,050 in British silver coin, and £38,089 in Mexican dollars sent to Hong Kong and the Straits Settlements.

It is understood that Miss Marianne North's Sketches of Tropical vegetation are about to be exhibited at the South Kensington Museum. Miss North has long been known to the scientific world as a distinguished amateur artist and an indefatigable traveller. The sketches—which are, in fact, finished studies in oil-colour—are 510 in number, and are at this moment being mounted, framed, and catalogued at the expense of the Government. They chiefly delineate the trees, plants, and fruits of Teneriffe, the West Indies, Ceylon, Java, Japan, Borneo, the Brazils, California, &c., &c., and were entirely executed on the spot. As a whole, they probably represent the most remarkable work of the kind ever executed by a single hand.

The catalogue of the Arabic MSS. in the Library of the India House, made by Professor O. Loth, of Leipzig, has appeared. This collection, containing 1,050 numbers, is chiefly important for Mohammedan law, philosophy, and theology, and in some respects also for poetry.

The editorship of the *Economist*, which has not been filled up since the death of Mr. Walter Bagehot, has now been jointly undertaken by Mr. Lathbury and Mr. Inglis Palgrave.

The *Contemporary Review* for July will contain an article on "Rajah Brooke and Borneo," by Mr. Gladstone.

THE EASTERN TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

The tenth ordinary meeting of the above Company took place on the 21st inst., John Pender, Esq., M.P., in the chair. The report showed that the revenue for the six months ending 31st March, 1877, amounted to £224,634 16s. 7d., from which was deducted £52,951 17s. 10d., the ordinary expenses of the Company, leaving a balance of £171,682 18s. 9d. Of this amount, £24,331 18s. 0d. has been absorbed by special expenditure during the half-year, £800 for bad debts, and £1,504 1s. 5d. by income-tax, as shown in the accounts, leaving £145,046 19s. 4d., which, together with £2,958 13s. 3d. brought forward from the preceding half-year, left a balance of £148,005 12s. 7d. From this balance £6,960 was payable for interest on debentures, and £16,094 11s. 6d. for interest to 31st March, 1877, at 6 per cent. per annum on the preference shares, in accordance with the terms of issue. During the half-year £46,212 10s., an interim dividend of 1½ per cent. on the ordinary shares, had been paid, and a final dividend on these shares of 2s. 6d. per share, to be paid on the 14th July next, making, with the three previous payments on account, a total dividend for the year of 5 per cent. was recommended, leaving £32,526 1s. 1d. to be carried to the reserve fund. The Board had applied £100,000 from the reserve fund to the reduction of the cost of cables, &c., instead of issuing further capital as originally intended to replace that amount heretofore expended in new works. The reserve fund was thus left at £121,611 6s. 1d., represented by securities and cash. The several sections of the Company's cables continue in good working order, with the exception of the Falmouth-Lisbon Direct Line, which was interrupted in February last near to Falmouth, and the Company's new repairing ship is now engaged making the necessary repairs. The interruption, however, does not interfere with the regular transmission of the traffic. Since the last general meeting the directors have received the definitive concession and decree of the President of the French Republic for the establishment of the new cable between Marseilles and Bona (Algeria), which was referred to in the last report, and an agreement has been concluded with the Telegraph Construction and Maintenance Company for the manufacture and laying of the cable. It is expected that the line will be completed in a few weeks.

The Chairman, after going through the details of the accounts, noticed that the costs of repairs had been heavy, and were doubtless larger than might be wished; but this resulted apparently from the nature of the ground upon which one of the cables lay. The other was only at a short distance, but, being upon a better bed, kept in good order. The difference resulting from this cause was such that there was good reason to hope that as knowledge of the nature of the beds increased the cost of repairs would be much diminished. The Aden duplicate cable was in good order. A resolution was to be submitted to the meeting to authorise the laying of a new cable between Bona and Malta, and this would have the effect of duplicating the whole of the system from India. With respect to the system of duplication, the Chairman pointed out that it was of the utmost value, as, in the event of an interruption, loss resulted not only from the cost of repairs but also from the loss of working time. The duplication which had been effected had also, from another cause, proved of even more value than was anticipated. The working of the Indo-European line had been suspended in consequence of the outbreak of the war, and the traffic had, therefore, come into the hands of the Eastern Telegraph Company. He might mention that they had always been upon the most friendly terms with that Company. He did not believe in competition which would unduly cut down prices, and he hoped that by co-operation they would not be allowed to fall below what would offer a fair dividend to the shareholders. The general prospects of the Company were good. With India an increased traffic might be looked for with the revival of trade, especially in grain, which article was becoming increasingly important, India being able to send grain to England, which would pay at anything over 40s. English capital was also now more largely employed in India, this being found a better field of investment than sending it to foreign countries where it had not been found to be profitably employed. With Australia there was also every prospect of increased telegraphic communication, provided the Govern-

ment there would co-operate in introducing lower rates; while there was no doubt that before long a line to the Cape Colonies must also be laid down.

With these remarks the Chairman moved the adoption of the report. This resolution, being seconded and carried, and the resolutions authorising the construction of the line between Bona and Malta, and the payment of the dividend as recommended, and a further resolution empowering the Board to create and issue £200,000 Five per Cent. Debentures having been also passed, the meeting separated with the usual compliment to the chair.

GERMANY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

HAMBURG, JUNE 19.

The great slowness with which the operations are going on in the East, especially on the banks of the Danube, is regarded here with much dislike. Every one had entertained hopes that after the example of Germany, the present war would be carried on by Russia in such a manner as to make sure of a quick course, and that peace, and with it more settled circumstances in the mercantile world and more confidence, soon would return; but now it becomes more and more plain that the present war will become a protracted one, and that trade and industry still will have to suffer a long time to come. Emperor William, who has quite recovered of his indisposition, departed on Friday last for Ems, his annual summer residence, for some weeks, and has arrived there on Saturday, the 16th of June. At Ems the Emperor met with his brother, Prince Carl, returning from his trip to Italy and Egypt, and with her Majesty, the Empress Augusta. The members of the Royal family dined together on that day, and afterwards Prince Carl departed for Berlin and the Empress for Koblenz.

On the 13th of June the Grand-Duke of Hesse Darmstadt, Lewis III., has died. The Duke was born on the 9th June, 1808, and is succeeded by his nephew, Lewis IV., born in 1837, and married to Princess Alice of Great Britain and Ireland.

Herr von Kendl, the German Ambassador at Rome, went this week to Vienna, in order, as the Government journals say, to join there with his wife, and to consult a famous physician of that town. "But in other circles the meaning prevails that gentleman being gone to the capital of Austria in order to confer with Count Andrássy and the plenipotentiary of Russia about mutual measurements against the Pope and the Vatican."

In consequence of great disturbances of telegraph-traffic during stormy weather our German authorities have decided to lay an underground cable between the largest cities, and these works have already begun between Berlin and Hamburg, and are completed to Ludwigslust in Mecklenburg, about the half-way to our town. A lengthening of the mentioned cable is intended to Kiel, on the Baltic.

On the 14th of this month an election of a member of the Reichstag has taken place at Berlin in the so-named Sixth Election County, and the struggle between the Liberals and Socialists has been rather a hard one, the latter being victorious as their candidate, Mr. Hasenclever, has been elected with a majority of nearly 1,200 votes. In the Fifth County of Berlin, in which a similar election had to take place yesterday, Monday 15, the two candidates were Carpenter Kapell (Socialist) and Dr. Zimmermann (Liberal), and the latter has been elected.

The boards of several railway companies of Westphalia have decided on a reduction of coal-freights to Hamburg, Bremen, &c., if this coal is despatched by extraordinary train. In consequence of this reduction ships coming to our town with transatlantic goods are now able to find fuel as freight at any time.

The Anglo-Deutsche Bank held an extraordinary meeting of her shareholders last Thursday, which has been of a very agitated character, as the proposed winding-up of the establishment was the order of the day. A considerable number of shareholders were present, and after a long debate the further existence of this establishment was voted by 13,252, against 7,831. As you will remember, the mentioned banking establishment has been a child of the so-named "gruender period," the time after the Franco-German War, and as rather all engagements at the bank have been of a ruinous character for the shareholders, a winding-up would have been the best way for them if this could be done in a short time, but by forced sales of the property now in hand the proprietors would lose rather all; therefore the majority of them decided for a further existence, as all losses are now written off and the present position may be taken as a healthy one.

The successes of the Russian torpedoes on the Danube have anew given inducement to many civil engineers and scientific men for new inventions. As reported from Copenhagen, an invention in this regard has been made there, which, if it should prove practicable, all at once would make all the fleets of the world, and even the most formidable ironclad a mere toy. The inventor is to construct a boat, which by moving under the surface of the water is able to fix torpedoes to the bottom of any ship without being seen, and thus blow the attacked vessel up into fragments, without even the slightest presentiment of the coming catastrophe being felt by any on board. The diving vessel is to last fully twelve hours under water, thus being able to come up again at a long distance from the place of disaster. As reported, the inventor has offered his invention to the Danish Government, but not having agreed with the latter, is willing to offer his destructive invention to some great European Power. It must be remembered here that similar inventions have been made before, without ever having been found practicable.

The Hamburg American Steamship Company has reduced the expeditions of its West Indian boats in such a manner that in future only one boat every month will leave here on the usual route to St. Thomas, &c., instead of the former two boats per month; certainly a good arrangement, as the steamers of the Company on this route hitherto never have yielded any profit.

PRODUCE MARKETS.

The total demand on our Produce Markets has only been of a consumptive character during the past week, and transactions therefore

have shown no considerable extent. The rate of discount at the Imperial Bank is five per cent., but money in the open market is obtainable at a rather lower rate.

COFFEE.—Holders maintained their high rates and the margin between these and the offers come forward has prevented any speculative transactions. Quotations for Java quality m.1.05 to 1.50 per ½ kilo.

SUGAR.—Brown qualities have been in more demand during the period under review; 16,000 bags brown Java, 2,800 bags unclayed Manila and 720 bags yellow Zanzibar have been sold for delivery or otherwise. Quotations are: Manila brown, clayed, m.29 to 31; do. unclayed, m.24 to 25; Mauritius, brown, m.23 to 31; do. yellow, m.31½ to 34; Batavia, white, m.34½ to 36; do. yellow and grey, m.31½ to 34; do. brown, m.24½ to 31; Siam, Benares and China white, m.32 to 36; Zanzibar, brown and yellow m.28 to 33; China. brown and yellow, m.23 to 32 per 50 kilo.

RICE.—The supply of broken qualities is small, and the demand has also been a limited one; 9,000 bags arrived per "Louise" from Bassein have changed owners already afloat.

TEA.—At firm rates the following lots have been sold; 881¼ boxes and 1,290/8 boxes Congo.

COTTON.—In consequence of a better tendency prices went slowly higher. Among other lots of American provenience 50 bales Rangoon have changed owners at m.0.45.

SPICES.—Nutmegs, prime quality are quoted m.2.80 to 3.10. Mace, prime quality, m.2.35 to 2.45. Ginger is firm, Bengal m.27½ to 28; Cochín, with small stock and advancing in value, quotations m.63 to 85. Cloves are in good demand, Zanzibar quality m.136 to 137. Pepper is quiet, Singapore quality, m.37 to 37½; Penang m.35 to 35½.

EXCHANGE.—London, three months, m.20.36 to 20.30 per £.

STOCKS AND SHARES.

The past week has been a curious one for the Stock Exchange. Political news of any importance has not transpired, and therefore the tendency in general has been a firm one, but several times when news of minor importance came to hand a set of speculators tried to press values downward, but with rather little effect, as quotations very soon improved, and showed very distinctly the good disposition of the Stock Exchange. There exists no believing of a soon peace, but the meaning prevails that after the first decisive blow on the theatre of war negotiations will come forward, the more as Serbia keeps neutral and Austria therefore has no reason, at least for the present moment, to interfere in any respect. Whether this view of the case is a right one can only be shown by the future in the meanwhile the Stock markets are influenced by it. Quotations are:—

	June 12.		June 19.	
	Money.	Account.	Money.	Account.
Russian Loan (6th Stieglitz)	82½	82½	—	80
Russian-English Loan of 1862	—	77½	—	75½
Spanish Interior	—	10½	—	10
„ Exterior, '67-'69-'70	—	10½	—	10½
Turkish of '65	—	4	—	3½

SHIPPING.

The spring rush being over, shipping on our river goes on at a midling scale. To the northward, up in the Gulf of Bothnia all the harbours are open now, and even the port of Archangel, in general the latest of all, no longer is obstructed by ice. At Cronstadt, a fortnight ago, so many vessels had accumulated that the port was no longer able to harbour them, and as lighterage was wanting many vessels had to wait for weeks for their cargoes, and many claims for demurrage and refused demurrage no doubt will ensue. Of arrivals from the Far East we can report the Evelina, Samuel, from Bassein; Feliotas, Davies, from Rangoon, and Louise, Ramsen, from Bassein; of departures, the Fritz Reuter, Kopper, for Australia; Peter Godeffroy, Wendt, for Porte Adelaide; Joh. Wickhorst, Heyenga, for Hiogo; Adolph, Hupfer, for Shanghai, and Cordelia, Williams, for Batavia. The Edw. P. Bouverie, Evans, has arrived from Rangoon at Bremen. As on the berth for Far East are to be named:—Hesperia, s.s. for her usual route, to Singapore, &c. (to leave on the 25th of June); Louise and Georgine, Josau, for Singapore via Penang; Conrad Hinrich, Scheuler, for Singapore; Palma, Binge, for Bangkok; Walter Siegfried, Holp, for Manila, and Niagara, Wischhusen, for Hong Kong.

HOLLAND.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

AMSTERDAM, JUNE 21.

The mortal remains of H.M. the Queen were interred yesterday at Delft with many demonstrations of sorrow and respect. Queen Victoria was represented by the Duke of Teck. The Bourse was closed.

The annual meeting of shareholders of the Netherlands-India Trading Bank took place yesterday. From the report I gather that, though the capital had been augmented to twelve millions, the profits made had been so large that a dividend of f.22.50 per share (equal to 9 per cent.) is available for distribution. On the 1st of April an agency was established at Samarang under the management of Mr. J. Walraven, and it has realised a net profit of f.40,000. Bills of exchange were discounted in Java to an amount of seven millions, and these operations had been effected without losses. Sugar had been consigned to the extent of 363,000 piculs, and the Company had further sold 40,000 pic. coffee, 900,000 kilograms tea, three-and-half millions kilograms tobacco, 6,000 pic. spices, and 8,000 pic. rice. Vanilla had been for the first time imported by the Company. The meeting passed the report, Mr. A. R. J. Cramer was re-elected director, and as Commissaries were appointed Messrs. F. H. Bunge and R. Daniel Wolterbeck. The two vacant seats at the board in Batavia were given to Messrs. E. Boutmy and M. A. van Walcheren. Approval was expressed of the report of Mr. J. J. van Santen.

ARRIVAL.—June 18, at Hellevoet, from Samarang, Medea.

DEPARTURES.—June 19, from Hellevoet, for Singapore, Professor Simon Thomas; 20, from Brouwershaven, from Batavia, Attolina.

Monetary and Commercial.

In the Tea market there is little alteration to report, the dullness which has existed for some time past being unabated. There would seem, however, to be an undue apprehension of the market becoming largely oversupplied, as it must not be overlooked that only 10,000,000 lbs. from all quarters have been imported during the past three months, against a consumption of 45,000,000 lbs., while the stock of China Congou is not more than 35,000,000 lbs., and is admitted on all hands to consist chiefly of common to fine quality, it being an undoubted fact that good to finest Congou is really scarce, so that the new Congous will arrive to a bare market, and not only will Russia and other European countries draw their supplies from London, but the latest figures relative to the export bear favourable comparison to those of last year, say to 16th June, 1876-7; shipments were 40,000,000 lbs., to the Continent 4,500,000 lbs., against, according to Reuter's telegrams, to 16th inst., 29,000,000 lbs. to London, and no shipments whatever to the Continent. According to the latest advices at the different shipping ports a quieter feeling appeared to have set in, and it is quite certain good third and second crop teas, lately selling here at 8d. to 10d. per lb., must cause a decided check to production, for the Chinese cannot manufacture the tea for the foreign markets at these figures, and it is not likely buyers will be found to continue season after season shipping at a dead loss. The first crop is reported to cost from 10 per cent. to 20 per cent. less than for some seasons past, and it is satisfactory to note this sign of healthier prospects. The *Loudoun Castle* and *Glennagles* have arrived at Suez but their Teas cannot, under almost any circumstances, be on show here before the 5th or 6th proximo; the *Glenartney* is reported at Aden, so that her two predecessors will have about ten days', at least, advantage, and entire control of our market.

The tone of the Silk Market, as evidenced by the public sales, is somewhat better, and prices are now about on a par with what they were before the rise which took place a short time since, and was subsequently lost. The following quotations at the sales will give an idea of the present state of the market, say:—2 Beautiful Woman, 17s. 7d.; 3 do., 17s. 4d.; Red Peacock, 17s. 5d.; Black Lion, 17s. 2d.; 4 Dragon, 17s.; 1 Dancing bear, 18s.; 2 do., 17s. 4d.; 3 do. 16s. 8d.; 4 do. 16s. 1d. Taysams were generally rather easier, especially, long reels which sold for 10s. 6d. to 12s. 6d. In Japan very little has been done. Cantons were rather stiffer. The latest advices from Italy state that the Silk crop this year is estimated at about 7 per cent. over that of last year. The first shipment of the new season's Silk from Canton, 400 bales, has been lost in the wreck of the Messageries Maritimes steamer *Meikong*.

The annual report of the Silk Association of America, which has just been issued, contains a valuable review of the fluctuations in silk from 1857 to the present time. The deficit in the European crop last year is stated to have been as much as two-thirds of the whole.

During last week the total quantity of tea delivered from the bonded warehouses in London was 3,240,048 lb., of which 2,061,558 lb. was for home consumption, 592,142 lb. was removed coastwise, 530,520 lb. was exported, 53,041 lb. was sent coastwise for exportation, and 2,787 lb. was for ships' stores. During the same period the sum received as duty was £51,539. The following were the quantities of the other principal dutiable articles withdrawn from the London bonded warehouses for home consumption during the week:—Coffee, 499,489 lbs.; cocoa, 61,653 lbs.; tobacco, 361,593 lbs.; cigars, 15,374 lbs.; wine, 141,649 gallons; brandy, 27,451 gallons, and rum, 23,694 gallons.

In the Produce Markets the dullness continues, affecting nearly all articles, with the exception of Coffee, which has met with an active demand, under the influence of unfavourable reports regarding the Ceylon crop, and has risen in value. Sugar is quiet, and lower in value. Gambier, Hemp, Pepper and Tin have also declined. Other articles are quiet, but steady.

The annual report of the Ceylon Company, Limited, states that considerable profits have been realised by the Ceylon branch of the company's business during the year ending on the 31st March last, but the directors regret that the unfavourable result of the operations for the same period in Mauritius prevents them from recommending the declaration of a dividend. There is a balance of £64,821 to be carried forward.

At the meeting of the Eastern Telegraph Company, Limited, the Report was adopted, and the directors were authorised to duplicate the cable from Bona to Malta. A resolution was also passed, authorising the creation and issue of £200,000 Five per Cent. Debenture Bonds.

The directors of the Assam Tea Company propose to distribute a dividend of 25 per cent. on the 10th prox., which, with 10 per cent. already paid, makes 35 per cent. for the year.

The Royal Exchange Assurance Corporation has declared a dividend of 16 per cent. on the capital stock for the half-year ending at Midsummer. The Alliance Marine Assurance Company has declared a half-yearly dividend of 6s. per share on the consolidated shares.

The directors of the Maritime Insurance Company (Limited) have declared an *interim* dividend for the current half-year at the rate of 10 per cent. per annum.

India Council drafts to the usual amount of 26½ lacs (say £265,000) were tendered for at the Bank of England on the 20th inst., and were allotted at last week's minimum of 1s. 8.9-16d. per rupee, all tenders at that price for bills receiving in full, but those for telegrams on Bombay obtaining only 50 per cent. of applications. Calcutta obtained £150,716, Madras £14,284, and Bombay £100,000.

The price of Bar Silver is lower, a limited amount having been sold at 53½d. per oz. standard. Mexican Dollars are also lower, having been disposed of at 54½d. per oz.; there is, however, some amount held for higher rates.

BULLION AND EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.				
Bar Gold	...	...	77s. 10d.	per oz.
United States Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3½d. to 76s. 3½d.	per oz.
German Gold Coin	...	...	76s. 3½d.	per oz.
Bar Silver, Fine	...	...	4s. 5½d.	per oz. std.
Bar Silver contg. 5 grs. Gold	...	...	4s. 5½d.	do.
Mexican Dollars	...	...	4s. 6½d.	per oz.

DOCUMENTARY AND PRIVATE BILLS.				
	60 d/a.	30 d/a.		Demand.
Colombo	...	...	1/8½	1/8½
Singapore	3/10 to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½
Hong Kong	3/10 to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½	3/10½ to 3/10½
Shanghai	5/2 to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/2½	5/2½ to 5/3½

EXPORT OF SILVER FROM SOUTHAMPTON TO CHINA AND THE STRAITS SETTLEMENTS.

Year.	China.	Straits.
1874	£1,653,855	£1,484,851
1875	723,894	870,120
1876	1,273,757	758,461
1877 to date	903,796	749,723

ARTICLES OF IMPORT.

TEA.

Messrs. Arthur Capel and Co.'s Circular says:—We have no improvement to report in our market, but the smaller quantity offered without reserve at auction has tended to steady prices, and in a few instances they showed a slight advance on the low rates established last week for common to fair kinds of Congou. Privately business continues very limited, the trade endeavouring to work off their stocks in the face of the large supplies of new season's Teas now close at hand. Congous.—Red-leaf kinds: Siftings show no change; common to good common have sold at a shade firmer prices; fair kinds remain as before; medium to good and fine show no change. In Pak Lin kinds the sales made have been at last week's prices. Black-leaf kinds: Common to good common have been well maintained; fair kinds sell slowly at about previous prices; medium to good, at auction, have supported last week's rates; fine show no change, and to close accounts of this season the prices accepted are comparatively low. New-make kinds: There has been some inquiry for fair to good kinds from 1s. to 1s. 2d. per lb.; further supplies of new season have been put on the market to-day. In Oolong and Souchongs the only transactions have been at public sale at prices much the same as those of last sale. Scented Teas: Canton kinds both of Caper and Orange Pekoe remain dull of sale at former prices. In Foochow kinds business is limited by the small supply on offer. Green Teas show no improvement the bulk of the business continues to be at public sale without reserve at low and irregular prices. The public sales have been small, comprising only 10,981 packages, nearly the whole of which have been sold without reserve. The deliveries for the week, as compared with last year, are as follows, viz.:—

	1877.	1876.
	lbs.	lbs.
Home Consumption	2,008,110	2,045,695
Coastwise...	508,317	621,097
Exports	668,523	389,763
	3,184,950	3,056,555

SILK.

The market has undergone an unfavourable change, and prices of all descriptions have again given way. Deliveries, on the other hand, are better than they were last month, being from 1st to 20th inst. inclusive—China, 1,233 bales; Canton, 385; Japan, 125; Bengal, 44; total, 1,787 bales.

Messrs. Durant and Co.'s Circular says:—The periodical public sales are concluded. The quantity offered was 160 bales Bengal, 1,600 bales China, 550 bales Japan, and 600 bales Canton Silk, with about 30,000 lbs. English Thrown Silk. About two thirds of the Raw Silk, and the bulk of the Thrown Silk, was printed to be sold without reserve. The total was thus smaller than has usually been offered, many holders preferring to wait in the hope that in the uncertain issue of the European crop something may yet turn up to help them. The result is perhaps better than might have been anticipated from the long-continued depressed state of the trade, but prices were very irregular—scarcely in any case exceeding recent quotations, and too generally falling short of them.

LONDON QUOTATIONS—JUNE 23.

CHINA.				
Taitlee, No. 1	...	...	21s. 6d. to 22s. 0d.	
" No. 2	...	...	20s. 0d. to 21s. 6d.	
" No. 3	...	...	19s. 0d. to 20s. 0d.	
" Red Pencil	...	...	16s. 6d. to 17s. 0d.	
Yuenfas and Hainan, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	17s. 6d. to 21s. 0d.	
Taysan Keying, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	15s. 6d. to 20s. 0d.	
Long Reel	...	...	10s. 0d. to 13s. 6d.	
Canton	...	...	11s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.	
Chinese Thrown	...	...	15s. 0d. to 17s. 0d.	

JAPAN.				
Maibashi and Sinciu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3...	...	...	18s. 0d. to 23s. 0d.	
Idali, (None)	...	...	...
Sodai, No. 2	...	...	17s. 0d. to 18s. 0d.	
Oshiu, Nos. 1, 2, and 3	...	...	17s. 0d. to 21s. 0d.	
Amatski	...	...	14s. 6d. to 16s. 0d.	
Kakidah	...	...	20s. 0d. to 22s. 0d.	
Hatcho-gee	...	...	13s. 0d. to 15s. 0d.	

COFFEE.—Supplies of Plantation Ceylon brought to auction have been on a large scale, but with a well-sustained demand, the whole has been taken off at rising prices, closing 2s. to 3s. higher for the week, middling at 106s. to 107s.; all coloury qualities selling with good competition. Native Ceylon has advanced to 86s. 6d. for good ordinary on the spot, and a large business has been done for arrival, but details have not transpired. The closing prices are, Plantation, triage 82s. to 93s., common grey to fine coloury small, 94s. to 101s. 6d., low middling 102s. to 105s., middling 105s. 6d. to 107s. 6d., good middling to fine middling 108s. to 111s. 6d., dull to fine bold 112s. to 115s. 6d., pea-berry 105s. to 113s. Native, small 74s. to 80s., good ordinary 86s. to 86s. 6d., one lot 87s., bold 90s. to 91s., pea-berry 90s. to 93s. The only sales of other East India have been 165 bags Penang at 79s. 6d. to 80s., and 500 bags picked Bally Singapore at 78s. per cwt. The Dutch Trading Company's next public sale is announced for the 27th instant, when 108,500 bags Java will be offered.

CHINA STRAW PLAIT.—At auction 303 bales met a limited demand, and about one-half sold at the following rates, which show little change from last sales' prices; white coarse wide sorts, £8 17s. 6d. to £8 7s. 6d.; low medium to good medium, £10 5s. to £12 5s.; good narrow, £16 to £18; mottled, 2 lots coarse, £6 per bale.

CAMPOR is steady; for arrival 100 tubs Japan per Jumna have been sold at 95s., and on the spot 50 tubs at 100s. per cwt.

CUTCH.—Privately small sales of Pegu have been made, including flag BB at 24s. 3d., and 50 boxes Elephant at 25s. per cwt.

COIR YARN.—The public sales, at which a fair supply was offered, were characterised by an absence of demand, and only about one-third found buyers. Of 90 tons Ceylon offered 10 tons sold, medium £28, fine even £35.

COCOANUT OIL has been steady. Cochin is quoted £42, Ceylon in pipes £37 15s., puncheons £38, and hogheads £38 10s. to £39.

COTTON.—The activity noted last week has subsided, renewed dullness has prevailed, accompanied by small transactions, and the great part of the advance quoted last mail has been lost. Closing quotations are:—Tinnivelly 5d. to 5½d., fair to good; Western Madras 4½d. to 5½d., fair to good; Northern ditto 5½d., good; Broach 6d., good; Bengal 4½d. to 4¾d., fair to good fair.

GUM COPAL.—606 bags hard Manila (from Rotterdam) bought in at 30s., except 86 bags blocky, which sold at 21s. 6d.; 5 cases fine soft yellow ditto sold at 26s.

GANDBER.—There is less activity, but holders are firm. Retail sales of whole bales have been made at 20s. 3d. At auction 1,025 bags 64 bales cubes were bought in at 29s. 6d. to 30s., pressed 26s. 6d., except 70 bags rather blocky damaged, which sold, 1st class at 24s. 3d. to 25s.; 200 bags damaged cubes sold, 1st class and rather blocky at 25s. per cwt.

HEMP.—A very dull tone still prevails for Manila, and prices show a further downward tendency. The small supply at the periodical auctions met few offers, and was all bought in at £27 10s. to £30, except 20 bales, which sold at £29 10s. A few sales have been made privately at easy rates, on the basis of £29 for really fair.

HIDES.—Singapore Tanned Hides have been sold at a decline of ¼d. per lb., viz., average 13½lbs., 1st class at 8½d.

PEPPER.—Black: The market remains quiet, and at auction the small supply of 826 bags was nearly all bought in, Penang at 3½d., only 40 bags ordinary Trang being sold at 3½d. Privately about 500 bags have been sold, chiefly Singapore, at 3½d. to 3 11-16d.; also about 500 bags Penang, consisting chiefly of damaged, price not reported. White: At auction a total of 382 bags at auction went off slowly at rather lower rates; 161 bags Singapore sold without reserve at 6½d. to 6¾d. for fair, and 6¾d. to 6¾d. for fine; of 221 bags Penang 75 bags sold at 6d.

PLUMBAGO.—Of 260 barrels Ceylon 72 barrels sold, good chippy lump at 13s., fine bright chips 11s., good dust 8s. 6d.

OIL ANISED.—About 100 cases have been sold on the spot at 6s. 7½d. to 6s. 9d.

ORCHILLA.—52 bags Ceylon sold at 45s. to 46s.; and 114 ballots good flat Ceylon at 49s.

RICE.—Extreme quietude has prevailed in the market during the week, and scarcely any business has occurred on the spot. Sales of 4,500 bags Japan have been made at 10s. 6d. prompt one month, and 1,000 bags Japan have been sold at 10s. 6d. cash. The floating cargo per Granville, 886 tons Rangoon, February sailing, has been sold during the last day or two at 9s. 4½d. open charter.

RATTANS.—At auction 13,180 bundles (35 tons) sold, chiefly Singapore at £25 15s., Penang £27.

SAGO.—At public sale 1,998 bags met a steady demand, and 1,100 bags sold at firm rates, good fair small at 16s. 6d., fair to fine medium at 18s. to 19s., good large at 18s. 6d. to 19s.

SUGAR.—Early in the week there was rather more inquiry at the decline established last week, but as holders became firmer little business was effected. During the last few days the demand for all descriptions has again been limited, and the tone of the market at the close remains dull, prices being barely sustained. The following have been the sales of East Indian descriptions:—On the 15th inst. 360 baskets Native Penang ex a previous auction, sold at 20s. 6d. By private contract 500 tons Hainan sold at 20s., being 1s. lower. The floating cargo per Gesina Brons, from China, was sold as follows; 7,900 bags brown at 21s. 6d., with 2,000 bags yellow at 28s. 6d. for Greenock. On the 18th on the spot 100 tons brown China sold at 20s. On the 19th privately 300 bags soft grocery sold at 28s. 6d. On the 20th privately 700 bags crystallised Penang sold at 32s. 6d.

SPICES.—Cinnamon: 10 boxes China bought in at 10d. Cloves: The market is quieter; of 15 cases Penang 5 cases sold at 2s. 1½d. to

2s. 2d. *Nutmegs*: 2 cases Penang bought in, 84's at 3s. 3d., 95's at 2s. 8d., 18 boxes low damaged sold at 1s. 5d. to 1s. 10d. *Mace*: 38 boxes good ordinary red Penang sold at 1s. 7d. to 1s. 8d., chiefly the former price, being cheaper.

STICKLAC.—An offer of 216 boxes Siam was bought in at 53s. to 53s. 6d. per cwt.

TAPIOCA.—247 bags good white Singapore sold at 2½d. to 3d., also 370 bags grey and ordinary Penang at 2½d. to 2½d. *Flour*: 125 bags Singapore bought in at 2d. *Pearl* is in more demand, and prices are rather dearer, 19s. 9d. having been paid for medium and 22s. for seed.

TOBACCO.—12 bales Manila sea-damaged sold, 1a Yaabella at 3s. 8d. to 3s. 9d., 2a ditto 3s. 2d. to 3s. 3d. Of 15 cases Manila Cigars and Cheroots 5 cases sold, 2a Nuevo at 5s. to 5s. 3d., and 5 cases ditto ditto sea-damaged 4s. 3d. to 4s. 9d.

TIN.—A limited business is reported in Straits on the spot at £68 10s., whilst for forward delivery a small quantity has been sold at £69. Banca is quoted £72 10s., Billiton £70 per ton.

ARTICLES OF EXPORT.

MANCHESTER GOODS.

Quietness has continued to be the predominant feature of the market, buyers doing little beyond urgent requirements, but prices have been little affected, excepting where the encumbrance of large stocks has led to slight concessions. The tone at the close has verged upon dullness, the over-estimate of the sales of cotton during the week having had a prejudicial effect, and very little business has taken place in either yarns or goods. Producers do not quote less, but there is a tendency to easier prices in most quarters.

QUOTATIONS.

		s.	d.		s.	d.
Grey Shirtings	38½-39 in.	7½s.	5 3½	to	7 6½	
Do. do.	"	8½s.	6 2½	to	8 8½	
Do. do.	41-45 in.	7½s.	6 2½	to	7 9½	
Do. do.	"	8½s.	6 1½	to	8 10	
Do. do.	"	9½s.	7 1½	to	9 8½	
Do. do.	50 in.	10½s.	9 4½	to	10 16½	
Grey T-Cloths	32 in.	6½s.	4 2	to	5 0½	
Do. do.	"	7½s.	4 9 9-16	to	5 9 9-16	
Do. do. (Mexicans)	"	7½s.	5 5 1-16	to	7 0 9-16	
Do. do.	36 in.	8½s.	6 5 5-16	to	8 0 13-16	
Madapolams	34 in.	2½s. 8 oz.	2 2 11-16	to	2 6 11-16	
Grey Jacquets	39 in.	2½s. 1 oz.	2 7 17-32	to	2 8 17-32	
Grey Drills	30 in.	14½s.	6 8½	to	11 3½	
Grey Jeans	30 in.	8½s.	6 10½	to	8 7½	
White Spot Shirtings	38 in.	"	9 7½			
Brocade	36 in.	"	9 10½			
Damasks	36 in.	"	17 2½			
Water Twist (China quality)	16-24	"	0 9½	to	0 10½	
Do. do. do.	24-32	"	0 10½	to	0 11½	
Do. do. (Mock)	33-43	"	0 11½	to	1 0½	

Shipping Intelligence.

ARRIVALS.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	From	At
May 30	Garibaldi	Forbes	Hong Kong	Astoria
June 4	William Clowes	—	Passaroang	Boston
6	Herzogin Anna	Houth	Batavia	New York
13	Francis B. Fay	Rollins	Sourabaya	Boston
13	Erling Skjalgsom	Sheil	Samarang	London
14	Thomas Stephens	Richards	Rangoon	Liverpool
14	Nuova Stella	Ferraro	Do., for Zwynrecht	Deal
14	Felicitas	David	Batavia	Bremen
14	Prins Hendrik (s.)	Brat	Batavia	Nieuwe Diep
15	Evelina	Samuel	Singapore	Hamburg
15	Auguste	Riss	Singapore	New York
15	Quarta (s.)	Haye	Ilo Ilo	Liverpool
16	Landore	Anderson	Maulmain	London
16	Louis Eugene	Menard	Singapore	Havre
17	Papa di Rossi	Lupi	Maulmain	Antwerp
17	Ladoga	Pierce	Manila	New York
17	Armida	Werner	Do.	London
18	Gesine Brons	Tremback	Amoy	Greenock
20	Petunia	Harland	Manila	London

DEPARTURES.

Date.	Ship.	Captain.	For	From
June 6	Southern Chief	Higgins	Anjer	New York
8	Hudson	Vaughan	Yokohama	Do.
8	Navesink	Barstow	Shanghai	Do.
12	Henrietta Adriana	Walters	Java	Flushing
13	Phaeton	Sheel	Macassar	Sunderland
13	Liberal	Wierix	Samarang	Brouwershaven
14	Adolph	Hupfer	Shanghai	Cuxhaven
14	Helicon	—	Hong Kong	Penarth
16	Matterhorn	Jessen	Singapore	Cardiff
16	Frederica	Doran	Anjer	Liverpool
16	Mauritius	—	Java	Burryport
16	Kalliope	Oelrichs	Singapore	Liverpool
16	Johann Wichhorst	Heyenga	Hiogo	Hamburg
16	Sevilla	Reid	Do.	Greenock
17	Jupiter	Stokhuyzen	Batavia	Ymuiden
17	Stad Haarlem (s.)	De Rudder	Do.	Do.
17	Djemnah (s.)	Champenois	Shanghai	Marseilles
17	Oneida	Clyma	Hong Kong	Cardiff
17	Admiral	—	Singapore	Penarth
18	Pauline C. Eleonore	Ger	Java	Shields
19	Sir Henry Havelock	Anderson	Do.	Do.
19	County of Ayr	Torrance	Batavia	Do.
19	City of Halifax	Evans	Hong Kong	Cardiff
19	Challenge	Toughy	Singapore	Do.
19	Lord of the Isles	Watt	Hong Kong	London

See Shipping Postscript and Correspondents' Letters.

PASSED SUEZ CANAL.

Date.	Steamer.	From	For
June 15	Petroclous	Liverpool	Penang, &c.
17	Caliz	Do.	Munich
21	Loudoun Castle	Hankow	London

SPOKEN

JOHANNA MARIA, Sunderland to Anjer, June 13, off the Lizard.
ASTROP, Singapore to London, March 20, 30 S., 41 W.
P.V.R.B. (Italian barq.), Sourabaya to Falmouth, April 6, 24 S., 4 E.
NIAGARA, Cardiff to Hong Kong, April 1, 20 S., 34 W.
H. D. BROOKMAN, New York to Anjer, May 31, 39 N., 70 W.
SAGA, Bassein to Falmouth, May 7, 4 S., 88 E.

CASUALTIES.

AMSTERDAM.—June 15, the *Prins Hendrik* (str.), from Batavia, arrived at Nieuwe Diep yesterday, slightly damaged by collision.

CAPE TOWN.—May 22, the *Emma* and *Alice*, from Java to Falmouth, which put into Table Bay yesterday, is said to be making fifteen inches water per hour.

MAURITIUS.—May 24, the *Charmer*, from Moulmein to Amsterdam, put into quarantine anchorage on May 21, in a leaky state, and entered harbour on 23rd. The master reports that in a heavy gale on the 16th April, in lat. 23 S., lon. 60 E., the vessel strained heavily, and sprung a leak, making eight inches water per hour. Surveyors find part of topides in bad condition, and have ordered planking to be dubbed bright from doubling upwards all round, graving pieces to be taken out, washboard taken out, and plankscraped scraped bright; when this has been done another survey will be held. The vessel makes no water in harbour.

ADEN.—June 20, 3.20 P.M., the French mail steamer *Meikong*, from Shanghai to Marseilles, was wrecked at Ras Hafoon on the 17th; passengers and crew saved; mails lost; ship abandoned.

June 20, 3.10 P.M. (another account), *Glenartney* arrived; brought passengers and crew of *Meikong*, lost at Guardafui; proceeds evening.

MISCELLANEOUS.

CAPE ST. VINCENT.—June 16, *Conrad* (str.), from Nieuwe Diep for Batavia.

GIBRALTAR.—June 16, passed, *Glenroy* (str.), from London to Singapore, &c.

MALTA.—June 14, arrived, *Antenor* (str.), from Shanghai for London; 17, *Atholl* (str.), from London for Penang, &c.; passed, *Ulysses* (str.), Penang, &c., for the United Kingdom; June 19, 9.40 P.M., *Glenroy* (str.), for Singapore.

HONOLULU.—April 25, passed, *South American*, from San Francisco, for Manila.

ADEN.—June 20, arrived, *Glenartney* (str.), and was to proceed the same evening.

GALE.—June 18, sailed *Lorne* (str.), McCulloch, for China and Japan.

LOADING.

At LONDON.—STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Cassandra*, Madagascar. For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, Yokohama, and Hiogo: *Yorkshire*, Strathairly. For Batavia: *Silurian*.

SAILING VESSELS.—For Yokohama and Hiogo: *Evelyn*, *Bertha* Marion. For Shanghai: *Leander*. For Hong Kong: *Felix Mendelssohn*. For Batavia, &c.: *Ocean Beauty*. For Singapore: *Selim*, *Star of the South*, *Meicur*. For Penang: *Asterope*.

At LIVERPOOL.—For Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, and Shanghai: *Nestor* (s.), *Agamemnon* (s.). For Manila: *Granger*. For Anjer: *Ellen Munroe*. For Batavia, &c.: *Annie*. For Singapore, &c.: *Leon* (s.).

At GLASGOW.—For Shanghai: *Hopewell*. For Manila: *Olano*. For Singapore: *Ulva*.

FREIGHTS AND CHARTERS.

Current Rates of Freight for Vessels on the Berth.

Rates for steamers and sailing ships on the berth have receded, on account of an increase in available tonnage. The approach of the new tea steamers adds to the depression. There is nothing doing in home-ward chartering.

Per STEAMERS VIA SUEZ CANAL.—To Yokohama: 50s. weight, 45s. meat. To Hiogo: 50s. weight, 50s. meat. To Nagasaki: 60s. weight, 65s. meat. To Shanghai: 40s. weight, 40s. meat. To Hankow: 60s. weight, 60s. meat. To Hong Kong: 40s. weight, 40s. meat. To Singapore: 40s. weight, 35s. meat. To Penang: 40s. weight, 35s. meat. To Colombo: 30s. weight or meat. To Batavia: 60s. meat. To Samarang: 70s. meat. To Sourabaya: 70s. meat.

Per SAILING VESSELS.—To Yokohama: 30s. weight, 30s. meat. To Hiogo: 30s. weight or meat. To Shanghai: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Hong Kong: 25s. weight, 20s. meat. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Penang: 22s. 6d. weight, 20s. meat. To Batavia Samarang, and Sourabaya: 20s. to 25s. weight, 25s. to 30s. meat. To Colombo: 25s. weight, 22s. 6d. meat.

The current quotations for coal, &c., are as follows:—From Wear or Tyne, per keel.—To Yokohama: £30. To Shanghai: £30. To Hong Kong: £25. To Bangkok: 25s. To Singapore: £22. To Penang: £23. To Colombo: £20. To Galle: £18. To Batavia and Sourabaya: £22.

From Newport, Cardiff, or Swansea, per ton.—To Yokohama: 35s. To Shanghai: 32s. 6d. To Hong Kong: 27s. 6d. To Manila: 25s. To Singapore: 22s. 6d. To Penang: 22s. To Colombo: 22s. To Galle: 20s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 22s. To Macassar: 25s.

From Birkenhead, per ton.—To Hong Kong: 22s. 6d. To Shanghai: 25s. To Singapore: 19s. To Batavia and Sourabaya: 18s. To Galle: 18s.

GENERAL SHIPPING NEWS.

On the 16th inst. an iron screw steamer named the Horrox was launched from the yard of Mr. T. R. Oswald, Woolston, to the order of Messrs. Lamport and Holt, Liverpool. The dimensions are:—length on water line, 280 feet; extreme breadth, 33 feet 9 inches; depth in hold clear, 24 feet; gross tonnage, about 1,745. The vessel will be fitted with a pair of Oswald's compound engines of 200 nominal horse power, and the working pressure of steam in the boiler will be 80 lbs.

per square inch. She has handsome accommodation aft for sixteen first-class passengers, and forward for twenty-eight second-class.

FEARS are entertained respecting the safety of the fine new clipper ship *Arthurstone*, which sailed from Dundee on the 10th of December last for San Francisco, and has now been 192 days on a voyage which ordinarily occupies 120. The *Arthurstone* was on her first voyage, and is a ship of 1,200 tons, and carried a cargo of general goods and a crew of twenty-eight or thirty hands.

BROMFORD IRON WORKS, WEST BROMWICH, STAFFORDSHIRE, MAY, 1877.

CAUTION.—It having come to our knowledge that Sales of Nail Rods in China, and quoted in the Printed Circulars (Price Currents), have been made under "Lie Dawes," we hereby Certify we make only the well-known Brand of

DAWES' BROMFORD BEST REFINED,

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CHINA INVESTMENT AGENCY.

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IMPERIAL GOVERNMENT OF JAPAN SEVEN PER CENT. LOAN OF 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, that the COUPONS due 1st July, 1877, on the Bonds of the above Loan, and the Bonds drawn on 3rd April last for payment at par, amounting to £56,000, will be PAID on and after 2nd proximo, at the Office of the Oriental Bank Corporation, 40, Threadneedle-street. Coupons and Drawn Bonds must be left three clear days for examination previous to payment. Oriental Bank Corporation, London, June 15, 1877.

GUERLAIN,

15, RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS. VERITABLE AMBROSIAL CREAM for shaving. FASHIONABLE PERFUMES for the handkerchief. STILBOIDE for the hair. SAPOCETI, toilet soap. EAU DE COLOGNE (préparation spéciale). POUDRE DE CYPRI for the complexion, ni fa ni bismuth, ni produit chimique. CREME DE FRAISES (new Cold Cream).

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FINEST MEAT FLAVOURING STOCK FOR SOUPS, MADE DISHES AND SAUCES.

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THE FOLLOWING IS AN

EXTRACT FROM A LETTER

dated 15th May, 1872, from an old inhabitant of Horningham, near Warminster, Wilts:—"I must also beg to say that your Pills are an excellent medicine for me, and I certainly do enjoy good health, sound sleep, and a good appetite; this is owing to taking your Pills. I am 78 years old."

"Remaining, Gentlemen, yours very respectfully," "L. S." To the Proprietors of MORTON'S CAMOMILE PILLS, London.



FOR Tanjong Pagar, SINGAPORE.—The following VESSELS are now on the berth in LONDON.

	Tons.	Brokers.	To Sail.
Lake Leman.....	976	Wright Bros. & Co.	June —
Selim.....	699	Wright Bros. & Co.	June —
Strathairly, s.s.		Norris & Joyner.	July 6
Glenegalis, s.s.	3,800	McGregor, Gow, & Co.	July 14

LIVERPOOL.

Nestor, s.s.	—	Alfred Holt	June 25
Stentor, s.s.	—	" "	July

GLASGOW.

Ashmore..... | 1,100 | The Skinner & Co. | June —
Scale of wharf and dock charges may be had on application to the Company's London Agents, Messrs. MACCARTHY, TIDMAN, and Co., 34, Leadenhall-street, E.C.

Imperial 8vo., with maps, monthly, price 1s. 6d., or 20s. per annum, postage free.
THE GEOGRAPHICAL MAGAZINE. Edited by CLEMENTS R. MARKHAM, C.B., F.R.S.

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THE GEOLOGICAL MAGAZINE; or, Monthly Journal of Geology. Edited by HENRY WOODWARD, F.R.S., F.G.S., assisted by Professor JOHN MORRIS, F.G.S., and ROBERT ETHERIDGE, F.R.S., F.G.S.
London: TRUBNER & Co., 57 and 59, Ludgate-hill.

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Reserve Fund, \$500,000.
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Reserved fund 800,000
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Current accounts are kept at the Head Office on the terms customary with London Bankers, and interest allowed when the credit balance does not fall below £100.

Deposits received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz.:—At 5 per cent. per annum, subject to twelve months' notice of withdrawal. For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon. Bills issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection. Sales and purchases effected in British and Foreign Securities, in East India Stock and Loans, and the safe custody of the same undertaken. Interest drawn, and Army, Navy, and Civil Pay and Pensions realised. Every other description of Banking Business and Money Agency, British and Indian, transacted.

J. THOMSON, Chairman.

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Threadneedle-street 1877.

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DEPOT FOR WORKS OF ART, &c.,
FROM CHINA AND JAPAN,
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THE MISSIONARY SCHOOL BLACKHEATH.

THE foundation stone was laid in 1856 by the Earl of Shaftesbury. The building was intended to accommodate seventy-five pupils, and was opened in 1857. The cost was £7,000. The Institution became a decided success; the number of boys rapidly rose to seventy-five, and in addition to these there were in attendance as day pupils twenty of the sons of gentlemen of the neighbourhood, it being thought advantageous that the missionaries' children should mix freely with boys born and brought up in England. For some years past there has been a growing difficulty in obtaining a sufficient income to keep the Institution in working order (probably in consequence of a very general impression that one or two of the Missionary Societies supported the School), so that it has been found needful to reduce the number of pupils to fifty. A meeting of subscribers was lately called to consider the expediency of closing the School. The result, however, was a vigorous effort to raise the necessary funds to carry it on efficiently. The appeal was warmly responded to, and £1,000 was obtained. The debt has been paid off, some necessary repairs effected, and the hope is that the Home and School, so valued by our noble band of missionaries, will be raised to a state of efficiency equal to that of its best days.

The Committee is happy to have as the present Head Master the Rev. Edward Waite, M.A., a gentleman of high literary qualifications, while Mrs. Waite is a true mother to the boys. There is an efficient staff of masters assisting Mr. Waite, and every confidence is felt that such an education is being given as will afford entire satisfaction both to the parents and the subscribers. The Institution is wholly unsectarian in its character. The total number of boys received since 1853 is 807. Of these 176 were the sons of missionaries of the London Missionary Society; Baptist, 75; Presbyterian, 23; Wesleyan, Episcopalian, and others, 23.

The School is not intended for merely secular instruction; the spiritual interests of the boys are carefully attended to; they are diligently instructed in the truths of Holy Scripture, their conduct constantly watched over, and the whole of their school life pervaded by Christian influence. The Committee are aware that the character of education in general has been much improved in recent years, and being anxious not to fall behind any similar institution, have tested the progress of the boys periodically by Cambridge University Examiners and otherwise, with very satisfactory results. Their desire to stimulate the diligence of the boys by offering for competition at least one scholarship—or by what shall be equivalent to a scholarship. Some of the lads show excellent capacities, which would justify the highest opportunities of culture.

The terms on which pupils were originally received were £15 per annum. The charge is now £18, which, considering the increased cost of provisions, &c., is barely equal to the £15 of former times.

The Committee respectfully and urgently solicit the annual assistance of all friends who are able to help the Institution by their contributions. They cordially thank the liberal contributors to the Special Fund above referred to, and beg again to remind them and other friends of the School that it is entirely dependent upon the payments of the parents, and upon voluntary subscriptions, there being no endowment of any kind, or any other source of income, with the exception of an Annual Donation from the executors of a deceased friend to which, however, there is no legal claim.

Subscriptions received by Dr. Mallens, London Missionary Society; Rev. Joseph Beazley, 13, Paragon, Blackheath; A. H. Bateman, Esq., Devonshire House, Blackheath, S.E.; or by the Agents of this Paper at the ports of the Far East.

THE AUSTRIAN MONTHLY ORIENTAL REVIEW.

PUBLISHED by FAESY and FRICK, booksellers, 27, Graben, Vienna, under the direction of the Oriental Museum in that city, with the co-operation of Messrs. M. A. Becker, Vienna; G. Dettinger, Shanghai; F. von Hellwald, Cannstadt; Fr. von Hochstetter, Vienna; F. Kanitz, Vienna; A. von Kremer, Vienna; F. X. von Neumann, Vienna; A. Prez, Vienna; J. E. Polak, Vienna; F. von Richtofen, Berlin; C. von Scherzer, London; J. von Schwegel, Vienna; J. Vambery, Buda-Pest; G. Wagener, Yedo; J. von Zweednick, Berout.

Edited by A. VON SCALA.

Published monthly. Annual subscription, 50kr or the German Empire, 11 marks; for other foreign countries, 14 francs.

The "Oesterreichische Monatsschrift für den Orient" has the advantage of the co-operation of the most distinguished *orientalists*, and has awakened the greatest interest and influence in all directions. The circulation is increasing daily, and it is steadily gaining in popularity. Subscriptions for 1877 should be sent in early, as it may not be possible later to obtain complete files.

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TANJONG PAGAR DOCK COMPANY, LIMITED, SINGAPORE.

A Telegram dated Singapore, 23rd April, advises that the recent Fire has in no way interfered with the business of the Company. The Fire was confined to the Coals stored behind the Wharf; and the Dock Wharves, Warehouses, and Machinery are uninjured.

All branches of the business are being continued as usual.

MACTAGGART, TIDMAN, & CO., Agents.

34, Leadenhall-street, London, 24th April.

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Ship	Tons	Class	Date	Route
Mong	2,833	530	June 28	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, and Australia.
Assam	2,033	500	July 5	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.
Indus	3,470	600	July 12	Mediterranean, Aden, Ceylon, Madras, Calcutta, Straits, China, Japan, & Queensland.
Surat	3,141	530	July 19	Mediterranean, Aden, Bombay.

* Taking passengers for Bombay also by branch steamer from Suez.

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* Passengers eastward of Suez securing their berths in London are entitled to the free conveyance of their luggage to Marseilles, as explained in the Company's handbook.

For Passage, Rates of Freight, and Particulars see the Company's handbook, and apply at the Company's London Head Office, 97, Cannon-street, E.C.; or at the West End Sub-Agency, 51, Pall-mall, S.W.

TRIESTE ROUTE FOR
INDIA, ALEXANDRIA, CONSTANTINOPLE, SMYRNA, PORTS in the LEVANT, &c.—The AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S STEAMERS leave Trieste weekly.
For dates of sailing and all particulars apply at the offices, 127, Leadenhall-street, or at No. 14, Waterloo-place, London, S.W., and 4, Oriental-buildings, Southampton.

HICKIE, BORMAN, and Co., Agents.

BLUE DIAMOND LINE.—The following high-classed Vessels will be despatched as under:—

Destination.	Vessel.	Class.	Tons.	Date.	From
Shanghai	Birchvale	A 100	803	Sailed	London
Shanghai	AbbeyTwn	A 100	792	Tofollow	London
Shanghai	Ed. Barrow	3-CL.1	968	Sailed	Antwerp
Shanghai	A. Clipper	A 1	—	Tofollow	Antwerp
Portland (Oregon) & Honolulu	Hertfordshire	AA1	855	With des	Liverpl.

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In Antwerp to JOHN F. BEST and Co.
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GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and CO.'S regular line of steamers, via SUEZ CANAL, to PENANG, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, CHINA, and JAPAN:—

Ports.	Ship.	Class.	Tons.	Dock.	Sailing.
Penang, Singapore, Hong Kong, & Japan	Yorkshire	100 A1	3273	V.L.D.	June 30

For Freight or Passage, apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Penwick-street, Liverpool; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; or 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and JAPAN, calling at PENANG.—The well-known favourite steamer, YORKSHIRE, 2,273 tons register, 100 A1 at Lloyd's, H. LONGLEY, Commander; will leave about June 30. Has fine accommodation for both first and second-class passengers, ice-house, bath-rooms, punkahs, &c.

For Freight or Passage apply to GELLATLY, HANKEY, SEWELL, and Co., 1, Penwick-street, Liverpool; Bridge-water-buildings, Albert-square, Manchester; 51, Pall-mall, S.W.; and 109, Leadenhall-street, London, E.C.

BATAVIA-NEDERLAND STEAMSHIP COMPANY (the only line of steamers under special mail contract with the Netherlands Government).

The following well-known Clyde-built mail steamers will be despatched on the undermentioned dates from SOUTHAMPTON to PADANG, BATAVIA, SAMARANG, and SOERABAYA, calling at Naples, taking cargo also for all transhipment ports:—

CELEBES, 2,000 tons, July 3.
PRINS HENDRIK, 3,000 tons, July 24.
KONING DER NEDERLANDEN, 3,000 tons, Aug. 14.
Fares:—First Class, £38; Second Class, £25.

For Freight and Passage apply to J. RANKINE and Son, Glasgow; or to the General Agents of the Company, KELKES, WALLIS, and POSTLETHWAITE, 16 and 17, King William-street, London, E.C.; 73, Piccadilly, Manchester; and at Southampton.

STEAM to CHINA, via SUEZ CANAL.—The following high-classed Steam and Sailing Ships will be despatched as under:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	Last shipping day.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., Yokohama, and Hioogo	Strathairly	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	July 6
Do. do.	Radnorshire	100 A1	S.W.I.D.	To follow
Yokohama & Hioogo	Carmanville	A1 14 yr	S.I.D.	With des.

The above magnificent steamers have elegant and spacious accommodation, replete with every comfort, for first-class passengers.

For Freight or Passage apply to NORRIS and JOYNER, 126, Bishopsgate street Within, E.C. (corner of Cornhill).

ROBERTSON and CO.'S INDIA, CHINA, and JAVA LINES of STEAM and SAILING SHIPS:—

Port.	Ship.	Class.	Dock.	To sail.
Pen., Sing., Hong Kg., & Shang.	Madagascar	3-3rd L.L.I.	S.W.I.	July 5
Singapore	City of Lime	I.S.S.Co.	S.W.I.	July 20
Hong Kong	Mercur	3-3rd L.L.I.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hioogo	Felix Mendelssohn	A 1	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hioogo	Evelyn	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	With des.
Yok. & Hioogo	Devana	A1 13 yr.	S.W.I.	To follow

Apply at 6, Newman's-court, Cornhill, London, E.C.

MADAGASCAR, S.S., for PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, now loading in the South-West India Dock; last shipping day, July 5. To follow, the City of Limerick, s.s., July 20.
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CLYDE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—INDIA, CHINA, and JAPAN.—The underrated powerful Clyde-built BOATS, specially adapted for the India, China, and Japan trade, are intended to be despatched on these advertised dates for SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, taking goods at through rates for SAIGON, YOKOHAMA, KAGASAKI, and HIOGO:—

Steamers.	Class.	Tons.	Horse-power.	Date of Sailing.
Glencles	100 A1	3,800	530	July 14
Glennartney	100 A1	3,106	330	To follow
Glencarna	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
Glenlyon	100 A1	2,119	275	To follow
Glenfinlas	100 A1	2,120	330	To follow
State of Louisiana	100 A1	1,889	240	To follow
Glengyle	100 A1	1,676	200	To follow
Glenorchy	100 A1	2,788	400	To follow
Glenfalloch	100 A1	2,126	275	To follow
Glenroy	100 A1	2,121	250	To follow

For terms of Freight and Passage apply to MCGREGOR, Gow, and Co., No. 1, East India-avenue, London, E.C.

CASTLE LINE OF STEAM PACKETS.—For SINGAPORE, HONG KONG, and SHANGHAI, from LONDON, via SUEZ CANAL, taking goods at through rates for JAVA, JAPAN, and EASTERN AUSTRALIAN PORTS. The magnificent new Clyde-built s.s. LOUDOUN CASTLE, 2,473 tons gross, 1,615 tons net register, 450-horse power nominal, 2,350-horse power effective; to load in the S.W.I. Docks, and sail early in July. This splendid steamer, built by Messrs. J. and G. Thomson, Glasgow, has superior accommodation for a limited number of passengers in the poop.

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With despatch.—To follow the "Leander."
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With quick despatch.
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For Freight apply to SHAW, WILLIAMS, and Co., 9, Fenchurch-street, London, E.C.

Printed for the Proprietors by WOODFALL and KINDER, Milford-lane, Strand, W.C., and published by JAMES WEST, at the Office of the "LONDON AND CHINA TELEGRAPH," 79, Gracechurch-street, E.C., in the parish of All Hallows, in the City of London.—Monday, June 25, 1877.